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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, AUGUST 5, 1865.

LORD CRANWORTH has got through the remainder of the business left him by his predecessor on the wool-sack with that ease, precision, and urbanity, for which he was so well known when he formerly held the great seal. One of our contemporaries, in contrasting the demeanour of Lord Cranworth with that of Lord Westbury (and the contrast is very great), adds a story of the latter, which we reproduce as a specimen of the sort of stories which have so long been current about his Lordship, but which we certainly do not believe. It says that his Lordship's reply to the interrogation why he had not induced his judicial colleagues to make new regulations, much needed with regard to the procedure of certain courts, was—"Because I have to deal with three of them; and because the first is ignorant, the second is impracticable, and the third is imbecile."

ONE OF THOSE UNPLEASANT CASES of equivocal conduct by a person we should suppose to be a solicitor, although his name is not in the current *Law List*, which tend so unfairly to raise an unfounded cry against the profession, was mentioned on an application to the Court of Bankruptcy on the 27th ult. in the matter of Sir Robert Nicholson. It was an application for release of the bankrupt from custody, and a preliminary objection was taken to the notices, which were given in the name of F. Hill, solicitor, who, it appeared, had died five days before the notices were served. The objection to the notices was waived, but on the termination of the hearing, Mr. Bagley referring to the improper use of Mr. Hill's name, said there were many gross irregularities practised in connection with the Court. He produced two letters which had been addressed to the bankrupt by a person named Durrant, who had at first offered to conduct the bankrupt's case, and had then threatened to expose him. The letters were as follows:—

No. 1.

Bankruptcy and General Accountancy Offices,
16, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, July 8.

Sir Robert,—I shall be happy to conduct your bankruptcy through the courts, if you have not already instructed, upon reasonable terms of remuneration. The counsel acting under my brief is Mr. Ernest Reed. I shall be happy to attend you and show testimonials from those whose business I have successfully terminated. Letters addressed to my office, or care of Custodian, Bankruptcy Court, shall receive my attention.

I am, Sir Robert,

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS P. DURRANT.

P.S.—This letter is confidential for reasons I will eventually explain. I shall feel obliged by your early reply.

No. 2.

July 14, 1865.

Sir Robert,—My object in writing you some days since (and to which you replied), was not for the purpose of undertaking any of your business, but to know whether you considered I should act for you. Had you stated it was your wish for me to act in your behalf in any way, I should have replied to you declining the honour, but intimating my intention to be passive under the proceedings. Your letter, however, has relieved me of every feeling of responsibility, and I wrote this to withdraw from your mind any impression my letter might have given rise to that I feel the slightest interest in the termination of your bankruptcy, or that I desire to act in any way therein on your behalf. On the contrary, your letters which I have, and through your false representations made to me, and of me to your

benefactor, Mr. Markwick, statements made with Lady Nicholson's full knowledge and acquiescence, induce me in fairness and candour to tell you that I shall use, for the benefit of those for whom I may be concerned, all the materials at my command, and another matter shall show ample cause on the 22nd instant why your order for release should be withheld until your final examination should be concluded. Upon looking at the court register, I see you file in *formid pauperis*. This hardly bears out your letters to me, and the information given me by yourself and Lady Nicholson.

I am, Sir Robert, obediently yours,

THOMAS P. DURRANT.

P.S.—If you require further information I will wait upon you when desired.

Mr. Ernest Reed, who was present, repudiated all connection with the writer of the letters.

The Deputy-Commissioner said that the only mode of putting a stop to these disgraceful practices was to give full publicity to the complaints which were made respecting them, and refused Mr. Durrant, who was present, permission to explain the matter, thinking that the letters explain themselves. So much we gather from the newspaper report of the case, but it would have given a greater certainty to our ideas of it had Mr. Durrant been permitted to speak on the matter, and as the letters stand, there is a considerable gap caused by the absence of the reply to the first letter. An impartial reader could only put one construction upon the letter of the 8th of July—namely, that the writer wished to be employed as Sir Robert's solicitor, and nothing else. The reply which is wanting must have been of such a nature as the application warranted, and, we presume, in order to account for the tone of the second letter, contained not merely a refusal of the writer's services, but a rebuke of some kind, and perhaps even a threat of bringing the letter under the cognizance of the Court.

The first sentence of this effusion (the letter of July 14), contains a remarkable distinction of terms; the writer "does not ask to be employed," but wishes to know whether his correspondent "considered he should act for him," and this for the purpose of refusing to act. "*Credat Judæus Apella.*" We hope that he may find someone who will believe that he, "or any other man," wastes his time and paper for the purpose of obtaining an offer of business which he intends to decline. Meanwhile we do not do so.

Having failed in his attempt to procure the business in question, the writer seems to have thought the next best thing to do was to follow the advice of "Mickey of Clare,"

" 'Throw plenty of dirt, there will some of it stick,
Is a maxim of value,' quoth orator Mick."

and then winds up with a postscript which clearly indicates more than it expresses. What further information could Sir Robert Nicholson desire from the writer of a letter who declared himself to be an enemy; and why should he desire to see that enemy? and what terms are to be made with one who uses threats? An unscrupulous man may be bought off, it is true, but surely Mr. Thomas P. Durrant had no such ideas in his head; his only object throughout was "the benefit of those for whom he might be concerned." We wonder if one of these said persons was named Durrant. Whatever may be the meaning of these letters, they obviously require explanation; and publicity has this advantage, that if no proper explanation be given, the public will have been put upon their guard, while, if such explanation be forthcoming, Mr. Durrant will have enjoyed the benefit of an advertisement gratis.

IN THIS WEEK, the first since the courts in Lincoln's-inn have risen, many lawyers and students are approaching, and some have reached, those peaks and passes, at the loftiest of which the bolder of our mountaineers sometimes chance to meet with death in the ice or on the rocks. Hundreds and thousands, glad with the free play of their limbs, will breathe a lighter air, and look forth beyond the snow at their feet on the

brown streaks of the upland valleys, on the little mirrors of lakes in the broad level below, and on the gleam of the sea at the farthest edge of the outstretched land. During the long vacation the less practised climber, or the man who, after years of court and chamber or office work, has not improved, in any but a domestic sense, the cricketing and boating frame of muscle and sinew with which he left his university or school, is content with the easier alpine tracks for his own amusement, where there is nothing to try his nerves, after the season of avalanches is past, but the exertion of four or five hours of steep walking, or perhaps some misgiving as to the surefootedness of his mule. Hitherto he has admired, though at a respectful distance, the courage and power of younger or harder men, who have left the well-worn path and found a way for themselves to the summit of one peak after another, up to that time deemed inaccessible, or, if they could not find a way, have cut a foothold with the axe in the glacier side. But now a question is put, "What is the use of scaling precipitous rocks and being for half-an-hour at the top of the terrestrial globe?" The Englishman whose love of enterprise carries him in his holiday to the precipices of Monte Rosa is reminded that there is use in the feats of sailors, of steeple-climbers, vane-cleaners, chimney-sweepers, lovers, and other adventurous professions, and that a man may be content to die in such a cause, for it is his life's battle. A member of the Alpine Club is admonished that in the few short moments which he has to survey his life when he finds himself slipping he will be able to give but a sorry account of himself. "What," it is asked, "is he doing there, and what right has he to throw away the gift of life and ten thousand opportunities in an emulation which he only shares with skylarks, apes, cats, and squirrels?"

To such questions the answer has, to our thinking, been feeble. Those who would not like to see the manly spirit of their countrymen brought down by the shock of one disaster, however grievous, to the low level of assured safety in all but cases of immediate money gain, have likened the scaling of the Alp peaks to the following of hounds in the field. They have argued that the mischances of hunting might as reasonably be made a pretext for confining horsemanship to the high road, as the fall from the Matterhorn be taken for a warning that henceforth travellers shall not aspire above the St. Bernard or the Brenner. We take a different view. The reader may readily conceive it by going back in imagination to the time when man had not essayed to traverse the air, or to bring down lightning from the clouds, or to walk at the bottom of the sea, or even to navigate the open ocean. Might not the world as plausibly have cried—or rather did it not cry—to the first man who risked his life in a balloon, or in a diving bell, or across the Atlantic waters—"What is the use of it?" "What is he doing there?" From our boyhood we have heard such solemn reproofs come down from an age of ignorance and superstition concerning natural things. *Cælum ipsum petimus stultitid.* But now we have a different and a better natural faith. All this "audacity" of man we hold to be part of the great conquest of mind over matter which has been going on in later ages. In pursuit of this conquest, notably in our own time, the icebergs of the Polar sea have been passed through from one side to the other of the new world; Australia has been explored from its southern to its northern shore; and Africa has been walked over to the hidden lakes of the Nile. So far as any part of the globe, where human life can sustain itself, remains inaccessible, the conquest is incomplete. We honour the men who take the lead of their fellows, and advance it even by winning a single position. If they come back safe, where there is no *facilis descensus*, let us crown them. If they perish in the attempt, let us give them a statue.

"Fœlices animos, quibus hæc cognoscere primis,
Inque domos superas scandere, cura fuit."

As to this very mountain range, which once was an effectual bar to the spread of civilization northward, but has been assailed by, and has yielded gradually to, the genius of man from Hannibal to Napoleon, till but yesterday its most arduous point has been trodden, and at this moment its lowest depths are being bored with the chisel, we may look back once more to ancient time, when, according to Livy, the mountain people believed that Mont Blanc was the seat of the divinity Penninus. Matter was then in the ascendant over mind. What a mastery it had in an age and among a people of cowering instincts. Mountains have in all early times been the haunts of supernatural fear. The whole theology of Mount Olympus might have been routed in a day, if, in the pre-Homeric times, Asia Minor had produced an Alpine Club of the sons of the heroes.

We do not mean to assert that in the present age geographical achievement is the most powerful remedy against ignorance and its abuses. There is shining a brighter than any scientific light. But it is a principle of man's nature that if he submits to a confession that he is beaten in any one thing which skill and boldness ought to bring into subjection under him, he becomes incapable of many other things equally within the compass of his powers. Let no one then presume to set a limit to the employment of man's faculties, the use may not be at once apparent; there may seem to be no compensation for the risk of life or limb; the expenditure of time and money may be regarded as unavailing and profitless. Only twenty years ago a Maury might have been taunted with ill-spent toil in sounding the depth of the sea, and showing the nature of its bed midway between Ireland and Newfoundland. It was little foreseen, when the genius of the engineer constructed a ship of five times the ordinary tonnage, that an occasion would arise, when, but for that vast ship, two worlds could not have been put in oral communication, as it were, across thousands of miles.* Brunel gave play to his power over matter. As little did his father foresee, when first among men he made a roadway under the shipping of the greatest commercial port, that, many years afterwards, without it men would be unable to use, from one side of the river to the other, what was to become the common mode of locomotion. He, too, gave play to his power over matter. Whymer and his companions have done the like. One nation is benighted in forcing the light of literature under a bushel, another remains in poverty by nipping art in the bud, a third continues narrow minded by striking at the root of freedom of opinion. England looks on such nations with pity or indignation; but England will be no better if she points an anile finger of reproach at the daring of her sons, who, with knightly souls, put themselves in peril to aid in conquering the material world. Who shall say what benefit to the study of science, as, for instance, the science of the weather, of the formation of the earth's crust, or of the motion or constitution of the heavenly bodies, may not accrue from the mastery of the highest peaks of the Alps? Before no long time the electric wire may be carried to those peaks in the eager endeavour to increase some branch of knowledge. Therefore our hope is, that genius, regardless of cavil, and confident in itself, will dare and go on. It is not the part of man to set bounds to the ability of his fellows. There is but One who can say in this particular, "Thus far and no further," and He has not said it.

THE DRIVING OF CATTLE through the streets of London on a Sunday, is a subject which the Legislature has attempted to take in hand, as being a nuisance and a disturbance of the neighbourhood where it occurs. The Islington Parish Act, 1859, was passed to put an end to this nuisance in that part of London where it most fre-

* We regret to say that that feat has not yet been accomplished. The cable has again broken down.

quently happens. Cattle landed at the docks and wharfs on a Sunday morning for the Monday's markets, as they constantly are, must remain on the wharfs until after midnight, unless they can be driven to the lairs, and as there is no accommodation for them at the landing places, it is of the greatest importance that they should get over the fatigues of their sea voyage before appearing to be sold. The Act renders it unlawful to drive cattle through the streets between eleven o'clock on Sunday morning and twelve o'clock on Sunday night. It is observed that the word used is "drive," and the preamble of the Act states that the drovers of cattle caused danger and annoyance to the inhabitants of Islington, showing that the danger and annoyance of the act of driving cattle is the evil sought to be remedied.

A carman has been summoned before the magistrate at Clerkenwell for conducting in and through Canonbury-road, being a road within the parish of Islington, fourteen calves in a van, between the prohibited hours.

How the magistrate arrived at the conclusion that this case was within the Act (which he must have done, as he inflicted a fine of one shilling for the alleged offence) is somewhat of a mystery to us. It is clear that there could be no danger to the inhabitants, and no annoyance to the neighbourhood, such as is contemplated by the Act, that is to say, a nuisance and annoyance arising out of the fear of danger and obstruction from the "driven cattle."

To make the act of this carman unlawful is to retrace the current of modern Legislation, and in this particular case some alteration of the law, if it be as supposed by the magistrate, is urgently needed, because the exigencies of the case are such, that if trains or boats are delayed in their arrival, cattle may suffer from thirst and want of food, and even die. But it cannot be that the necessary work of removing the cattle to the place where they can be supplied with proper food and shelter was intended to be prohibited, and probably the superior court will arrive at a different decision on the hearing of the case granted by the magistrate on the occasion referred to.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER, which appeared lately in a daily contemporary, shows that other boards of directors are following in the footsteps of that financial company which has already acquired so unenviable notoriety by the mode in which applications for its shares were first solicited, and then met. If nothing less will teach gentlemen of this kidney "their duty towards their neighbour," it will be necessary, by Act of Parliament, to compel all allotments of shares, when application therefor has been solicited, by public advertisement, to be made rateably among the applicants except for grounds of objection personal to the applicant, which shall be stated on the face of the letter declining to allot, and shall be expressly subject to be questioned in a court of equity.

OVEREND, GURNEY, AND COMPANY.

To the Editor of the "Daily News."

Sir,—I applied for ten shares in this company on the second day of the advertisement appearing in the paper, and to my surprise this morning have received a printed form of letter of regret that the directors are unable to make me any allotment, but without alleging any reason whatever for the refusal.

May I ask the directors to state in your paper the grounds of the selection of the allottees, as it appears to me a monstrous thing to advertise property for sale, and when the offer is accepted by payment of the deposit, to return the money without alleging any reason whatever for refusing to complete the contract, which I submit the offer to the public amounts to, or should the public be bound and the directors free?—I am, &c., W. C. H.

THE BAD INFLUENCE exercised by a certain kind of publications, which are in effect addressed to the poorer classes, was shown lately on the occasion of the investiga-

tion of a charge of robbery by a youth. The case was clearly established against him, and he alleged, by way of explanation, that he had been reading the life of Jack Sheppard. There is no doubt that crime is very much fostered by the influence exercised over the minds of the uneducated and half-educated classes by publications of this kind, as well as by those journals which make it their business to give reports of all the murders, suicides, and other offences of a like nature. We are wont to enlarge on the spread of education as the best preventive of crime; but that education should be of any value to this end, we must take care to supply the half-educated mind with wholesome as well as attractive food. The education which leaves its votaries to batten on the criminal reports is more apparent than real. The refinement which induces highly educated men to turn from such publications on the ground of *taste*, we cannot fairly expect to see; but if a really good, and at the same time attractive, class of literature were supplied, of a kind suited to the tastes and comprehension of the desired readers, a great step would be gained. The supply of such writings would soon create a demand, and the demand would, in its turn, make an increased supply. This is the duty which the "Pure Literature Society" has undertaken, and which it is, as far as we can judge, very efficiently performing. We have before us a number of the *British Workman*, containing tales, illustrations, &c., quite equal in interest to the vilest trash that the author of "Jack Sheppard" ever wrote—"and that same's a big word"—and yet of the most unexceptionable tendency. It is, however, to be feared that several generations must pass away ere the effect of this taste for impure literature on the criminal classes of this country ceases to be felt.

THE CURRENT NUMBER of the *Law Magazine and Law Review* contains even more than the ordinary amount of interest and information. Its first article is an exceedingly valuable discussion of the comparative merits of the local and transitory principle in actions in which the writer agrees, on the whole, with the opinion of Mr. Justice Perrin (quoted in the article in question), that "trial by a jury of the vicinage is of the essence of the protection of the rights and liberties of the people of the kingdom." Singularly enough, the opposite view is advocated by "the great oracle of public opinion," which, in the interest of Surrey jurymen, thinks that all actions should be transitory in order to diffuse the work of jurors throughout the country, as if the necessary effect of making the venue transitory was not to accumulate all the work in London or the metropolitan counties. But such seems of late and have become the *norma ratiocinandi* of the "Journalist King," which recently gave us a specimen of its logic in the following ingenious argument, for the purpose, we suppose, of punishing the present electors of Berkshire:—

In England, under the Chandos clause, the freeholders in counties are to the tenants at will as three to one. In Ireland, under an extended franchise, the rated occupiers (tenants at will) are to the freeholders and leaseholders as eighteen to one. But the tenants at will are notoriously under the influence of the landlord; therefore, the independence of the English county constituencies will be improved by lowering the occupation franchise.

We do not say that these are the words of the article, but a reference to it will shew that it is not misrepresented.

We merely point to this as a species of the logic of the profound and erudite writers who now fill the centre pages of the "Thunderer;" we do not desire to express any opinion on the conclusion as a political fact, but only on the mode in which the result is arrived at.

Returning to the *Law Magazine*, we next find an interesting account of the law affecting dramatic representations, particularly with reference to the case of the Alhambra, already noticed in these columns, in which all

* Times leading article, August 3.

† Leading article, August 1.

the difficulties, legal and legislative, which beset the existing law, are clearly shown, and the conflicting opinions of eminent judges placed side by side, if not reconciled.

We next come to an article on "Law considered as a formal system," which is—to our shame we confess it—so terribly abstract as not to have conveyed a single definite concrete idea to our minds. After perusing it twice, we felt as we used to do after trying to read Ruskin, "terribly fine writing, but what on earth does it mean?" and were finally obliged to abandon the quest in despair.

Next comes a review of Mr. Baillie's digest of Moohumudan law, which, as we propose to review the work in question ourselves, we forbear to notice.

We then come to an article on Lord Westbury's case, written with all the candour and moderation which ordinarily characterises the Journal in question, but which, in our opinion, presses, after all, somewhat too hardly on the fallen judge. Of the merits of the Edmunds and Wilde scandals themselves we have already expressed our opinion, and the task is not so pleasing as to induce us to repeat the operation, but we feel constrained to protest against the tone of quiet sarcasm which prevades the article in question. We would gladly believe, if we could, that the prominent feeling in the mind of the writer was, as he says himself,—

Rather a desire to do ample justice to an unpopular man who has received a heavy blow, and for whose ability and services we have the highest admiration, than any feeling of dislike towards one who has enjoyed the esteem of the profession.

In our opinion the very next paragraph of the article contradicts this profession; that there may be no mistake upon the subject we give the passage in full:—

It was naturally supposed at the bar, when Lord Westbury first received the great seal, that judging from his previous demeanour, it would be in vain for any man to think of approaching him as a candidate for any office, unless he could show the very highest claims. Various appointments, however, made by his Lordship, which did not prove very conspicuously the wonderful powers of discrimination which he was supposed to possess, somewhat rudely shook this notion. And when Bethell after Bethell was appointed to important offices, or transferred from one office to another, it became obvious that chancellor was only as other men. During all this time, however, his lordship showed great zeal for the purity of the administration of justice in the courts under his control. Commissions were sent to examine into the state of the different bankruptcy courts, and all irregular registrars and defaulting official assignees were treated with rigid severity. In some cases the vacancies were well filled up, in others there were suspicions that all was not right. It was some satisfaction when Mr. Richard Bethell was obliged to resign an office to which he ought never to have been appointed, and when it seemed probable that he was not likely to afford any trouble except to his creditors and his own family for the future.

Hitherto there had only been a great deal of talk about some of the appointments of the Lord Chancellor, but the moment the Edmunds' scandal got wind, a more serious aspect of affairs arose. There was some excuse for what had been done before; all that had been done had not been known, and the chief feeling in the public mind was that Lord Westbury had not altogether exercised his patronage in a manner consistent with his lofty professions of purity. It was obvious to every one that he had committed some great mistakes; we do not think it necessary to use a worse name. He had erred greatly in appointing too many of his own relatives to important offices. We have seen a list of the appointments made by Lord Westbury of this nature, and a most formidable list it is. Now, we would not be supposed for a moment to maintain that a Lord Chancellor, or any other judge, ought to pass over the members of his own family, provided they are sufficiently qualified, when vacancies in offices under his patronage occur. But it is quite clear that the bestowal of such offices on a man's own relatives may be overdone. There is a limit which common sense and common decency dictate, which is some-

times overpassed, and which we certainly think was overpassed by Lord Westbury. It was this, we feel assured, which brought upon him all the obloquy which he incurred in consequence of the Edmunds' scandal.

That Lord Westbury carried the system of appropriating patronage to his own family and connections further than ever was done before (in remarkable contrast to his great Whig predecessor, who, as appears in this very case, used his position to suppress unnecessary offices, which he might fairly have filled with his own relations) we have already admitted; but this mistake—and a grave mistake it was—need not have called forth a sneering insinuation against the honesty of the Chancellor's religious profession.

Again, in speaking of the Leeds registrarship, we find the following passage:—

With respect to the appointment of Mr. Welch we are not quite satisfied that the whole of the truth on this matter has come out. There is no reason, certainly, for attributing to Lord Westbury any knowledge of the dealings of Mr. Welch with Mr. Richard Bethell. But the fact of these dealings having been clearly established, and the appointment of Mr. Welch having taken place in the manner in which it was done, form a coincidence which we think was most unfortunate for Lord Westbury. We have, however, the explicit statement by his Lordship of the grounds on which he appointed Mr. Welch to the Leeds Registrarship, and we can only say that we are very much delighted to learn that the recommendation of the leaders of a man's circuit are considered to be of so much weight in the dispensation of patronage. We trust, for the sake of the public, no less than of the bar, that it will always be so.

Why should the writer doubt that, Mr. Welch's name having been in the Chancellor's mind by reason of his son's suggestion, the recommendations from his circuit carried the point which, without these recommendations, no importunities of Richard Bethell would have availed to carry? That seems to us natural and probable. That such "earwigging" must always exist so long as patronage exists is a lamentable fact, and that Lord Westbury was peculiarly open to its influence the disclosures in this case have proved, but we see no reason to doubt his *bona fides* in saying that he gave credence to the testimonials, and appointed on the strength thereof. That any man, not notoriously a black sheep, can obtain the highest testimonials from almost anyone to whom he may choose to apply therefor, is unhappily too well known to need the corroboration afforded it by this case.

With the hope expressed towards the end of the article that the country may not lose Lord Westbury's valuable services as a law reformer, we cordially sympathize, but we must again raise our voice against the sting which even this hope is made to carry in its tail.

To promote this object we would also venture to suggest to his lordship that it would be well if he could assume a more conciliatory manner towards others, and avoid every word that can justly give offence.

That Sir Richard Bethell at the bar was, as a matter of policy and part of his tactics as an advocate, always supercilious and often overbearing, we are ready to admit; and that somewhat of the same spirit occasionally manifested itself in Lord Westbury towards his adversaries in the House of Lords cannot be denied, but we protest against the idea that it followed him to the bench. His manner towards junior counsel was kindness and courtesy itself, and we speak in the name of more than one of our contemporaries when we say that there are practitioners at the equity bar who will probably own their power of addressing the Court with ordinary calmness and confidence, should they ever attain it, to the condescension and kindness with which they were assisted through their earlier failures by Lord Chancellor Westbury.

It is true that this was sometimes carried a little too far, as, for instance, when he encouraged a gentleman well known as one of the leaders of the junior bar, and well entitled to a silk gown whenever he chooses to ask for it,

with the remark that he "must learn to be a leader, and should not lose an opportunity;" unless, indeed, this was meant as a kindly rebuke of the affectation which had led the counsel in question to deprecate the necessity of opening his case in the absence of his leader.

The length to which these remarks have run leads us most reluctantly to abandon our intention of noticing in detail all the topics discussed in this excellent number of an excellent serial.

WE ARE GLAD to be enabled to state that Mr. K. Macaulay, Q.C., has been removed from Mr. Greef's, King's-parade, to a house recently occupied by Professor Stokes, on the Lensfield-road. Here the learned gentleman, who has somewhat improved in health, will have the benefit of greater quiet and purer air.

INFANTICIDE.

(From the *Standard*.)

The trial of Charlotte Winsor at Exeter, and her condemnation to death for the murder of a child, brought forth facts which, however much their existence may have been suspected, were astounding. For years past—indeed immemorially—rumours have prevailed that infanticide is a crime prevalent in this country to an enormous degree, and that only a small proportion of the cases became public. Incidents constantly crop up justifying the suspicion; but it was also occasionally whispered that there were hags who gained a livelihood by concealing the early sins of young girls and putting out of life and sight their miserable offspring. How far the dreadful practice has prevailed it would be the merest vanity to surmise; but one, at any rate, of these professional assassins has been brought to judgment after revelations of horror almost beyond human credit.

Mary Jane Harris, a young woman, lived last spring as servant at a villa in Torquay. In the previous October a child had been born, the burden of which appeared to have become insupportable, as regarded her position, character, and means. The friend who had hitherto been its nurse appears to have wearied of the charge, and upon this Mary Jane Harris went straightway to Mrs. Winsor, in a cottage near Shipway Bridge. She had known her before, though slightly; but whether or not any dark idea had entered her mind is a mystery upon which her evidence, or rather confession, threw not the faintest light. It seems probable that the crone with whom she bargained, guessing that the girl's resources would not last long, and impatient of profit, herself suggested the ferocious act, at the contemplation of which, however, the youthful mother was not, even in the first instance, particularly appalled. Yet this is only inconclusively suggested by her statement, because elsewhere she mentions opening a conversation by remarking, "There has been one child already picked up in the country;" to which her companion replied—they bearing the doomed innocent in their arms by turns—"I wonder I had not got myself into it once before;" but that the scheme had not then been matured is shown by the sufficient supply of clothes provided for the baby. But the elder woman, as if recognizing in the younger a natural accomplice who would be prevented from betraying her fearful secrets by being easily implicated in them—a sentiment she afterwards expressed—began at once to raise the veil from the hideous trade in which she dealt—the murder of infants. One had been born in the cottage, and she suffocated it with her finger, the parent being dishonest enough to promise her £3 for the performance, and omitting to pay. Another she had killed "for Elizabeth Sharland," and thrown into Torbay, whence it was recovered a mass of mutilation. A third she had put to death for £5 to serve her own sister. These bargains, resembling those of the Ghouls in Eastern fables, were sometimes made in the course of personal interviews, and sometimes by correspondence. The ghastliness of the narrative is such,

that were not an Englishwoman living in Devonshire, now lying waiting to be hanged at Exeter, in testimony that an English judge and jury put faith in its perfect truth, we might be justified in professing ourselves wholly incredulous. That such a traffic should be carried on in our country, and our time, is a discovery which, at the first glance, literally shocks all belief. The two monsters were so callous—the listener not less than the reciter; they were so thoroughly mercenary in their discussions; they were so utterly without a throb of tenderness for the little being, even then at its mother's bosom, that human nature is fairly astonished. Thus far for the hag of Shipway Bridge, and her tale told to the miserable and wicked girl she was only too rapidly and too easily tempting.

The next section of the narrative exhibits the progress of this villanous negotiation. A slight spasm of fear—not of conscience—touched the heart of Mary Jane Harris, and she asked, "are you not afraid?" "No," the elder woman answered, with a curse; "it's doing good." "I will help any one," she added, "that will never split on me." They sat together—these two Macbeth witches—for another half hour, the professional murderess observing that she would do whatever she could for the child. What she meant became clear a fortnight afterwards when, upon the girl Harris visiting her infant in Winsor's kitchen, the woman bluntly said, "will you give me £5 if I do away with it?" This to a mother who was dandling her baby on her knee. And the mother's reply was, "I have not the £5 with me." Language could add nothing to the mere blank and dead horror of a scene like this—the assassin bargaining for a price, the parent desirous of cheapening the bargain—the child present and unconscious of what a £5 would do for it, and Charlotte Winsor, as if to overcome her accomplice's reluctance, offering to slaughter forty innocents if they were brought to her. And a strange part of the history is, that the wretched creature did not live alone, as might have been anticipated, but dwelt with her husband and a servant maid, and from this point a suggestion seems to emanate that she represented herself to Harris as worse than she had really been, from some motive connected with a sudden fit of avarice. However, on the night of the crime, sending the servant out, and locking herself with the baby and Harris in the kitchen, she asked whether she should "do it." The mother of the poor child that was "tied in the chair, playing," said, "How?" The answer was, "Between the bed-ticks;" and going out with the child, Charlotte Winsor remained in the dark in the servants' bedroom. The mother heard no cry; but the murderess declared she did, and was frightened. Next, the body was brought out stripped, locked in a box, and ultimately found floating along the beach at Torquay. Nor must we omit to note, Charlotte Winsor's easy exclamation when poison was mentioned—that she could get plenty of "stuff" at the chemists. We have here a series of incidents, confessed by one murderess to the ruin of her accomplice, upon which few romancists of the sensation school would venture, and to which it would be difficult to find any proved parallel even in the darkest pages of our criminal calendars. That the witness may have exaggerated the general guilt of the prisoner, and that her own attempts at self-exoneration were pitiful failures, must be allowed; but nothing in the record of evidence, the speech for the defence—unsupported by any witness—or in the summing up of the judge, appears to warrant the least doubt that the narrative, however marvellous, is substantially true, and that a righteous verdict has been returned.

The effect upon the public mind of a revelation like this must be considerable. Discoveries of the bodies of infants in London and the provinces are so numerous, and the numbers are so far from decreasing, that two suggestions, made last year to an association which does not appear to be peculiarly active, at once recommend themselves—the first, an increased vigilance in households, and early warnings to the authorities; the second,

a lessening of the temptations or fears which lead to the crime thus horribly reduced to a profession. It is the easiest of all things to ask why we do not take hints from India; why, if we have suppressed infanticide in New Zealand, we let it run riot in Devonshire; and why our Indian and Polynesian precedents are not followed. The reply is, that if we deal with this question at all, it must be from a totally opposite starting point; and there will be very little use in dealing with it at all so long as juries, led away by counsel's speeches and manufactured medical evidence, so constantly permit young murderesses to go unpunished. This woman, Charlotte Winsor, will probably be hanged; but while girls committing the crime of destroying their offspring know that if detected they will in nine cases out of ten be either acquitted or subject to the light penalties of misdemeanour, this class of offences will never diminish. They will run the risk of the minor verdict when the probabilities of death or dreary terms of penal servitude might induce them to face before the world the consequences of their own transgression. The subject divides itself into many branches; but those who discuss them more frequently than otherwise fall into the error of sentimentalizing or of constructing by one stroke of the Legislature a new social system, involving a considerable re-adjudgment of human nature itself. The evil of infanticide must be grappled with, if possible, since the prevalence of the crime is a scandal to the age; and yet none are fit to discuss it who will not begin by acknowledging its difficulties.

BRITISH CLAIMS UPON THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

[COMMUNICATED.*]

During the last sitting of the last Parliament, the British public became assured of the fact that claims to a very great amount had been made and were urged upon the Government of this country for losses of American citizens, arising from captures by Confederate cruizers fitted out in English ports. We do not propose to discuss whether these claims have any foundation in law; but, assuming that they are sustainable, we will show that on this side of the Atlantic there exist claims of British shipowners and merchants against the Government of the States far exceeding in amount, and more sustainable at law, though at present in abeyance through the supineness of the home Government.

The claims to which we address ourselves arise out of the American blockade.

The real character of this blockade has been throughout misunderstood by some, and wilfully misrepresented by others. It has been assumed, or asserted to have been, a blockade governed in respect of this country by the principles of the old Anglo-American law which formerly prevailed. This, however, was not so. The president's proclamation, under which the blockade was declared, made and published a new law as between this country and the States. As being a new law, it was necessarily a relaxation of some of the harsher principles of the old law, for, as a whole, nothing could ever have been contrived more entirely in the interest of belligerents than the principles which formerly regulated blockades and their consequences. This may be easily illustrated.

By the old law a vessel sailing from England with the intention of going to a blockaded port, might be lawfully captured by the belligerent who imposed and maintained the blockade, if she were taken at the outset of the voyage within hail of our own coast, provided, of course, she had gone that distance which nations have agreed to be the line separating territory from sea. "From the moment (says Lord Stowell) of a (neutral) vessel quitting a (neutral) port on a hostile destination, the offence is complete, and it is not necessary to wait until the goods are actually endeavouring to enter the enemy's port" (*Imma*, 3 Rob. p. 163). Again, if

the same vessel succeeded in her intention by safely arriving at the blockaded port, and there discharged her cargo, and afterwards left, she might be lawfully captured by the belligerent anywhere in blue water for both or either of two offences, viz., for having broken the blockade in the anterior part of her voyage by entering the blockaded port, and also for thus escaping from it (*Welvaart*, 2 Rob. p. 128, and *Juffrow Maria*, 3 Rob. p. 153), and this delict adhered to her until the termination of her voyage, and her arrival at home.

Throughout the intermediate period she was continuously liable to seizure. With the end of the voyage only terminated the offence which had rendered her liable to lawful capture.

No prefatory notice was required by the law. The neutral was swooped upon by the belligerent with no preliminary save force.

This was the precise state of the law, anteriorly to the relaxation of which we shall speak. Such a law existed in all its rigour, both for and against America. But, as being a law which was peculiarly the property and privilege of a belligerent, it was enforceable against neutrals to that extent of its principles only to which the belligerent had shown his adherence. The possession of a right does not necessitate either its retention or its application. Any state equally as any individual has the power to abandon a right or a privilege though it is not, of course, in the legal power of a state any more than it is in the legal power of an individual, to extend or enlarge a right or a privilege.

The right to put this old law into practice had devolved upon the American Government at the outbreak of their late domestic war, and it was fully privileged to use this right against the neutrals of Europe.

The American Government, however, without the least delay after the commencement of its internal hostilities, thought fit to exercise that other right which, as we have said, belongs to nations as well as to individuals. It abandoned towards neutrals the harshest part of the old law—that very portion of it which had, so oft of old, converted a neutral into an antagonist.

On the 19th of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, establishing (*inter alia*) a blockade, and regulating the proceedings of the vessels by which the blockade would be maintained. In this proclamation the late president says:—

"For this purpose (*i.e.*, the blockade), a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave either (*sic*) of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning, and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured, and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable."

Nothing can be more explicit than these terms in which the American executive abandoned the old practice of blockade. Nothing, also, could be more formal than the mode in which the abandonment was made, for the proclamation was afterwards duly notified to the English administration; and, in order that there should be no mistake about its meaning, the two friendly governments, by their ministers, discussed and finally settled its true import and intention.

On the 27th of April, 1861, Mr. Seward communicated several printed copies of the proclamation to Lord Lyons, who, in turn, transmitted to Lord Russell two of these copies and Mr. Seward's note. The letter of Lord Lyons and its contents were received by Lord Russell on the 14th of May, 1861, and the proclamation itself was shortly afterwards Gazetted. The matter did not rest here. On the 2nd

* By Henry C. Coote, Esq., of Doctors' Commons.

of May, 1861, Lord Lyons addressed to Lord Russell a letter, in which, after mentioning (*inter alia*) that he had had a long conversation with Mr. Seward on the 29th of April, 1861, the former proceeds as follows:—

“The principal point to which I drew Mr. Seward’s attention, was the extreme vagueness of the information which was given to us. I referred him to the notifications of blockades made by Great Britain during the late war with Russia, and pointed out to him the care and precision with which every particular was stated in them. I asked whether it was intended to issue similar notices for each Southern port as soon as the actual blockade of it should commence. The reply which I received was that the practice of the United States was not to issue such notices, but to notify the blockade individually to each vessel approaching the blockaded port, and to inscribe a memorandum of the notice having been given on the ship’s papers. No vessel was liable to seizure which had not been individually warned. This plan had, I was assured, been found to be in practice the most convenient and the fairest to all parties. The fact of there being blockading vessels present to give the warning, was the best notice and best proof that the port was virtually and effectually blockaded.”

In all this, therefore, there was a defined and intelligible relaxation of the old law. The proclamation made the law stand thus:—

Notice was to be given by the belligerent to the neutral vessel warning her not to persevere in her illegal destination. If she rejected that notice, and prosecuted that destination, this persistence, coupled with the notice, created a delict which did not anteriorly exist, and which could not have existed without them.

The neutral was to be entitled to the warning notice which should avert her course, whether she were 600, 60, or 6 miles off the blockaded port, whether she sighted the wooded promontory of Mount Edgecumbe, or approached the low shores of Charleston, and, until this notice should be given, she was to be as free and uncapturable in the face of the belligerent as in her own territorial waters.

The right of the Americans to abandon or relax a privilege being irrefragable, it is equally clear that after a public and formal notification of abandonment or relaxation, the right affected thereby could not be resumed except upon an equally public and formal notification of the resumption.

No such resumption, however, was made. All captures therefore, effected without the previous notice of the belligerent and persistence of the neutral, were illegal, and all judicial condemnations ignoring the proclamation where its provisions were invocable were contrary to law.

But of captures of English vessels and their cargoes made under circumstances which in this view of the law are wholly untenable, we have reason to believe that as their numbers are immense so their value is enormous.

The North American courts having to the highest judicature systematically ignored the proclamation and its provisions, the relief which law can give has been shown to be impracticable. And it now only remains for the English Government to do its duty towards its own subjects.

For the public papers mentioned in the course of the article, the reader is referred to “Correspondence with the United States Government respecting blockade,” presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, 1861.

CONFEDERATE COTTON CLAIMS.—The Attorney-General of the United States has recently given an opinion that the President has not the power to appoint a commission to decide upon claims for the cotton captured at Savannah, Mobile, Wilmington, and other Southern cities. Claimants must seek relief through the Prize Courts. At the approaching session of Congress a law will, no doubt, be passed providing a court to adjust these claims.

COMMON LAW.

ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE PER QUOD SERVITIUM AMISIT.
Alton and Another v. The Midland Railway Company,
C. P., 13 W. R., 918.

This was an action, admitted by the counsel for the plaintiffs in the argument, to be entirely without precedent, and, on that account alone, it deserves the attention of our readers. It is also valuable as containing a very clear enunciation by the Court of Common Pleas, of the principles which govern the right of a master to sue for loss of his servant’s services caused by the misfeasance of a third person. “I think,” said Mr. Justice Byles in the course of his judgment, “there has been no more important case than the present in this Court for many years.”

The plaintiffs were brewers, and the declaration alleged that one Baxter, their servant, was, whilst in the course of his employment, received by the defendants to be safely carried as a passenger from Trent to Nottingham for hire and reward to the defendants; that it thereupon became the defendants’ duty to use proper care in conveying him, yet that they did not safely carry him, but so negligently conducted themselves that he was seriously injured and disabled from going about his work for several weeks, “whereby the plaintiffs, during all such time lost the services of the said Baxter in their said business, and the said business suffered great loss and injury, &c.” The defendants pleaded that they had contracted with Baxter to carry him as a passenger, and they received him under the terms of that contract; that they had not contracted with the plaintiffs to carry him, and that the matter complained of in the declaration was not a breach of any contract between the plaintiffs and the defendants, but of a contract between the plaintiffs and Baxter. There were cross-demurrers to the declaration and plea. The argument of Mr. Keane for the plaintiffs may be briefly stated as follows:—To support this action no contract is necessary provided the person injured is lawfully on the defendant’s line for the purpose of being carried. Railway companies are common carriers, and as such have a duty cast on them wholly independent of contract. If they fail to perform that duty they are liable to every member of the public who is interested in its performance. Now here the plaintiffs and Baxter stood in the relation of master and servant, and the latter met with an accident through the defendant’s wrongful neglect. Under these circumstances the master, who has a property in his servant’s services, has a remedy against the company. In the action of seduction, the defendant’s act is, in its inception, neither illegal or wrongful, if the person seduced assents, yet there he is answerable to the master for any loss of her services which may afterwards be incurred. Here the act of the defendants was in itself wrongful, and, *à fortiori*, therefore they are liable to the master. No case, it is true, can be cited exactly similar to the present, but in *Everard v. Hopkins*, 2 Balst. 332, Lord Coke puts a very similar one. Suppose, he says, a master sent his servant to pay money for him on a penalty in bond, and by the way a smith, in shoeing, pricks the horse, so that the money is not paid, then “this being the servant’s horse, he shall have an action on the case for pricking of his horse, and the master also shall have his action on the case for the special wrong that he hath sustained by the non-payment of his money occasioned by this.” In that case, as in this, there would be no contract between the master and the wrongdoer.

The defendants’ counsel on the other hand contended that the plaintiffs could not recover either on authority or on principle. It was admitted that there was no precedent, and how, it was asked, upon principle, could there be a liability where there was no privity between the parties and therefore no damages in the contemplation of either. Railway companies are not within the customs of the realm except as carriers of goods; as carriers of passengers their liabilities arise out of their

being bailees. They have a duty towards the person carried or towards the person making the contract of carriage, but towards no one else. In *Langridge v. Levy*, 2 M. & W. 519, in error, 4 M. & W. 337, an action for damage sustained by the bursting of a gun in the hands of the plaintiff's son, whereby he was injured, was held maintainable, but only on the ground that the damage was the proximate and contemplated consequence of the defendant's act, and Parke, B., in that case, expressly declined to acquiesce in the proposition laid down by one of the counsel in argument, that "wherever a duty is imposed on a person by contract or otherwise, and that duty is violated, any one who is injured by the violation of it may have a remedy against the wrongdoer." And Abinger, C.B., in *Winterbotham v. Wright*, 10 M. & W. 109, insists that the operation of such contracts must be confined to the parties to them, otherwise the "most absurd and outrageous consequences" would ensue. So also Maule, J., in *Tollit v. Sherstone*, 5 M. & W. 283, 289, held it to be clear that no action of contract could be maintained by a person not a party thereto; and "the same principle," he adds, "applies to an action of tort arising out of a contract."

The Court held that in the principal case the action was not maintainable. On the face of the declaration it was clear that the relationship between Baxter and the defendants arose out of contract, and by the plea the point was made still clearer. While, therefore, it was indisputable that if the servant had been injured by something *ex delicto*, the plaintiffs would have had an action for consequential damage, it was, at the same time, equally plain that they had no remedy where their servant had been injured, not by a tort, but by a breach of contract, or a tort arising out of a contract. The argument of Mr. Keane really amounted to an assertion that, because the tenant might have sued in contract or in tort at his election, he might, by selecting one form (*viz.*, tort), extend the right of action to strangers. In the course of his judgment, Byles, J., gave some instances of the "absurd and outrageous consequences" to which Lord Abinger referred. The maker of an improperly made anchor, for example, would be liable to the seller, the seller to the shipowner, and so on through all the stories of a sort of legal "house that Jack built." Even some person, whose servant was injured, might sue the maker of the iron. Take, again, the case of a servant who suffers injury in consequence of a surgeon, in attendance on him, employing a defective instrument; there the master might sue the maker of the instrument. In short, the principle contended for by the plaintiffs would introduce interminable litigation. It would consequently be very unwise to lend it a judicial sanction. *Interest reipublice ut sit finis litium.*

COURTS.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Deputy-Commissioner WINSLOW.)

July 28.—*In re A. D. Leather*.—An adjourned sitting for examination was held under the failure of Mr. A. D. Leather, who was a solicitor and attorney, carrying on business at 44, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It appeared that the bankrupt was formerly in partnership with Mr. Wilkinson; that firm was dissolved in December, 1863. The bankrupt had been requested to file a cash account as from October, 1863, and in consequence of the voluminous nature of this account he had not been able to complete it. The unsecured debts are returned at £14,117; secured debts at £17,085; with assets about ten shillings in the pound.

Mr. Sorrell appeared for the assignees; Mr. Reed for Mr. Fleming, a creditor; and Mr. Brough for the bankrupt.

After a short examination with regard to a bill of exchange which had been handed to the bankrupt for the purpose of discounting, and it appearing that an arrangement with creditors was pending,

The COURT ordered an adjournment until the 2nd November, at twelve o'clock.

Aug. 1.—*In re Edis*.—His Honour said this was an application by several creditors for the costs of summoning and examining the trustee under a deed with regard to the administration of the estate. It was the duty of such trustees to give to creditors full information as to their receipts and payments under the deed; and if not given, the cost of obtaining such information would probably be thrown upon them. The deed in this case was dated in May, 1864; several personal and written applications to the trustee for information were disregarded, and several summonses were issued, all of which he treated with contempt. At length the Court was compelled to issue a warrant; this brought him to his senses; and he undertook, if released, to furnish the accounts and give the information required. He had since furnished an account and been examined on the items of it. Having offered no sufficient excuse for his refusal, he must pay all the costs of those proceedings personally, with the exception of the costs of the sitting, at which he was actually examined, and also the costs of one or two summonses, which were informal.

(Before Mr. Registrar BROUGHAM.)

July 27.—*In re O. W. Lloyd*.—At a first meeting under the bankruptcy of Mr. O. W. Lloyd, solicitor of St. Swithin's-lane, and Davis-street, Berkeley-square, several proofs of debt were tendered and admitted, and Mr. Saffery, accountant of Old Jewry-chambers, was appointed creditors' assignee. The debts are returned at £8,000 in the aggregate, and the assets consists of bills of costs and balances arising from secured property.

Mr. Lawrence appeared as solicitor to the petition.

CLERKENWELL POLICE-COURT.

Aug. 1.—Herbert Forrester, who described himself as a law student, residing at 124, Pentonville-road, was charged before Mr. Barker with assaulting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunt, of 7, Chapel-grove, Somers-town, in the Euston-road.

The case itself presents no circumstances of interest to the profession; but a point of some consequence arose when a Mr. Forrester, brother of the defendant, proposed to cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Alexander (chief clerk).—Are you a solicitor?

Mr. Forrester.—I am. I was admitted after last Trinity Term.

Mr. Alexander (clerk).—I see your name is not in the *Law List*. Have you got your certificate with you?

Mr. Forrester.—May name could not be in the *Law List* of this year, as I was not admitted until after it was printed; and as for my certificate, I have not got it with me.

Mr. Alexander.—If you have not got your certificate we cannot allow you to practice.

Mr. Forrester.—It is not usual for attorneys to carry their certificates about with them.

Mr. Alexander.—You will find it is. We only do this for the sake of the profession. If persons are allowed to come and say they have a certificate, and do not produce it, we shall be overrun with persons who pretend to be attorneys.

Mr. Forrester.—I say I was admitted after last Trinity, and have a right to be heard.*

He was then permitted to act.

THAMES POLICE COURT.

"He that hateth suretyship is sure."—Philip Schmidt, also called Smith appeared before Mr. Partridge, on a summons calling on him to show cause why he should not pay £20, the amount of a recognisance he had entered into for the appearance of a man named Frederick Wilking, to answer a charge of assaulting and wounding Anna Catherine Struver.

Mr. Charles Young, solicitor, stated the case for the prosecution. On the 17th of the present month, a German named Wilking, a sugar-baker, was brought before Mr. Knox, then presiding at the Thames police-court, on a charge of wounding Anna Catherine Struver. Mr. Knox remanded the case for eight days, and agreed to accept bail for the prisoner, in the sum of £20. The prisoner offered himself as surety, swore he was worth £20 after all his debts were paid, and his bail was accepted. Wilking had absconded to Germany. He had now, therefore, to ask the magistrate to

* There must be some mistake in this; no such name appears in the official list of admissions, published in this Journal, for Trinity Term last, nor in the list of candidates who passed the final examination in that term.

estreat Wilking's recognizance, and also to call upon the defendant to pay £20, or be committed for three months, unless he had sufficient goods and chattels on which the amount could be levied by warrant of distress.

The defendant said he was not worth a farthing.

Mr. PARTRIDGE asked the defendant if he was possessed of sufficient goods and chattels on which the amount could be levied by distress.

The defendant said he had no goods at all.

Mr. Stoddart thought it would be a hard case to make the defendant pay the money, or send him to prison. The accused, Wilking, had gone to Germany, and might possibly return.

Mr. PARTRIDGE said it did not matter where the accused was, or where he was gone to. It was not a hard case at all. The defendant must suffer in person or in pocket. People came to police-courts, and without consideration or inquiry became bail for others. The defendant had sworn last week that he was worth £20, and he turned out to be a man of straw. Putting in bail in police-courts was not a mere form, as he was about to convince the defendant, who on his own admission that day had been guilty of perjury. He should put the law in force by sentencing the prisoner to be imprisoned for three months.

Next day, however, Mr. Bishop, an attorney, waited on the magistrate, and said he was directed by the prisoner's employer, who could not spare him, to pay the £20 and obtain his release.

Mr. PARTRIDGE.—The man has gone to prison, and I cannot receive the money.

Mr. Bishop inquired what prison the defendant had been sent to.

Mr. Bowdler, the second clerk, replied to the House of Correction.

Mr. Bishop.—I will proceed there and pay the money at once.

Mr. PARTRIDGE.—On the payment of the £20 at the prison, the defendant will be released.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HOME CIRCUIT.

CROYDON.

(Before Mr. Baron PIGOTT.)

Aug. 1.—*The horrors of a Convict's life.*—Thomas Jarvis, 43, tailor, who seemed to be quite a cripple, and who limped into the dock upon crutches, was charged with feloniously and maliciously wounding William Mose, with intent to murder him. In other counts the prisoner was charged with an intent to do the prosecutor grievous bodily harm.

Mr. Poland prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. This case created a great deal of interest on account of the circumstances under which the alleged offence was committed, and the extraordinary narrative made by the prisoner as to the motives that had induced him to commit the crime. It was proved that the prisoner, who was a convict at Woking, was, on the 29th of June last, confined in one of the refractory cells. On that day Mr. William Mose, the Scripture reader at the prison, visited him in his cell, and asked him how he was. He replied, "I am poorly—very poorly." After some further remarks the prisoner shifted towards him, and made two stabs at him, and wounded him near the wrist and at the back of his arm. The last wound bled a great deal, and he ran out of the cell to the surgery, where Dr. Campbell, the medical officer, attended to him.

A warder deposed that he accompanied the last witness into the prisoner's cell, and assisted to search for the knife. The prisoner said it was no use their searching, for an angel had brought it to him, and an angel had taken it away again. The prisoner then said, "The poor fellow must have seen him when he came in, as he was sitting by my side. If that man dies to-morrow he will go to heaven, for he is a Christian." When the knife had been found, the prisoner said, "I'll encompass Dr. Campbell's life yet, the villain."

It appeared that the prisoner had been repeatedly punished for disorderly conduct, but no evidence of violence or insubordination on his part was given; on the contrary, it was admitted by the officers that he had been in prison for eight years, and during that time had always behaved civilly and respectfully, as a prisoner should do towards an officer. When in the refractory ward, it had always been for complaints that had been made of his conduct in the infirmary.

The prisoner, in a long and able address to the jury,

stated that the only object he had in committing the act imputed to him was that he might have an opportunity of exposing the cruel and diabolical practices to which he and his fellow convicts were subjected, and had driven him to do what he had done for the purpose of escaping from the hands of those whom he looked upon as his intended murderers. The public were led to believe that the convict system was just and merciful, and that means were afforded to the convict of a moral and religious reformation, but this was far from the fact, and the real truth was, that a convict was ten times more the child of hell when he left a convict prison than when he entered it. He had made a representation to the governor of the abominable practices that were going on, and the result was that he was punished for making the complaint, and the only ground for his being sentenced to this punishment of six months' penal class diet was that he had resisted the cruel treatment to which he had been subjected, and he would inform the jury how this happened: he had complained on a former occasion of the systematic plunder of the convicts' rations that was pursued, and for this he was sentenced to nine months' penal class diet at Millbank. The medical officer there, Dr. Guy, was a humane, good man, and seeing his condition, he would not allow the sentence to be carried out, and he remained in the infirmary the whole of the nine months, when he was sent back to Woking. He was sent to the infirmary, and one of the warders removed two other convicts who were in bed near him to another part of the ward, and then told him that he should have plenty of fresh air, and he ordered the windows directly opposite to his bed to be opened, and they were kept open day and night for fourteen days, and the consequence was that his malady was very much increased, all the bad symptoms returned, and he became entirely deaf with one of his ears. When he complained to Dr. Campbell the only reply he made was that he had only just returned from Millbank, and he was again beginning his old games, and when he said that they must think him either a fool or a madman to lie there and have his life destroyed, Dr. Campbell told him he should report him to the governor for insubordination. He did so, but the governor would not act in the matter until the Director of Prisons came, and then, upon the statements made to him by the officials of the prison, he was sentenced to six months' penal class diet for insubordinate conduct. He had been guilty of no other act of insubordination than what he had stated. He had merely remonstrated against the cruel treatment to which he had been subjected. In the state in which he was at the time he might almost as well have been sentenced to death. The public would not believe the cruel treatment to which the unhappy convicts were subjected. One part of their system of treatment was that no prisoner was allowed to sleep more than two hours. At the expiration of that period an officer went round the prison, and knocked with his keys at every cell, and if the prisoner did not answer, he went in and pulled the clothes off him, and awoke him. The prisoner then went on to say that he had no malice towards the prosecutor, whom he knew was a good Christian man, but he thought it was a less crime to commit the assault upon him than upon one of the officials of the gaol, against whom he entertained a feeling of malice, but he declared that he wrapped a piece of rag round the blade of the knife, so that it could not possibly enter the arm to a greater depth than an inch, and he asserted most solemnly that his sole motive was that he might be committed for trial, and thus have an opportunity of letting the public know the cruel treatment he had received.

Mr. Baron PIGOTT briefly summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, acquitted the prisoner of the felonious portion of the charge, and found him guilty only of unlawfully wounding.

Mr. Baron PIGOTT said he would consider what should be done with the prisoner.

Aug. 2.—Mr. Baron PIGOTT then said the jury had found the prisoner guilty of the offence of unlawfully wounding, and upon the evidence it was quite clear that they could not have come to any other conclusion. It appeared that, with very short intervals of three and six months, he had passed the life of a convict since the year 1849, and he had been originally sentenced to twenty years' transportation, and in 1862 he was again convicted and sentenced to six years' penal servitude, and was undergoing that punishment when he committed the offence of which he had been now convicted. He had therefore served a long apprenticeship as a convict, and had been in several convict establishments.

He had, on the previous day, made a statement which was calculated to create a feeling in the public mind that convicts were subjected to ill-treatment, and he appeared to entertain the opinion that convict prisons ought to be merely places of retirement for persons who were tired of their vicious course of life. He, and others in his position, must understand that this was not so. Convict prisons were intended to be places of punishment; but the prisoner did not seem to think that this was their object. Such an offence as this could not be passed over without severe punishment, and he thought the jury had taken a very merciful view of his conduct when they found him guilty only of unlawfully wounding. He was bound to pass a sentence of five years penal servitude, but he should direct that the sentence should date from the present time, so that the effect would be that he would have to undergo an additional period of punishment of three years at the expiration of his former sentence.

The prisoner said he was extremely grateful to his Lordship for the kind attention he had given to his case, and for the leniency with which he had dealt with him.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. LINCOLN.

July 29.—On Friday and Saturday the judge of the Nisi Prius Court was engaged in investigating actions for libel against the *Lincoln and Stamford Mercury*, *Lincoln Gazette*, *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, and *Boston Guardian*. They were brought by Mr. John Sorfleet Sneath, a financial agent, residing in the Edgware-road, London. The case which was first gone into was that of

Sneath v. Newcomb.—The damages were laid at £2,000. Mr. W. D. Seymour, Q.C., Mr. Field, Q.C., and Mr. Beasley, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjt. O'Brien, and Mr. Wills, for the defendant.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

The libel complained of was published in the *Stamford Mercury* of the 26th of May last. It was headed "An Adventurer," and it concluded thus:—"At length, however, finding that Boston was too narrow a sphere for his labours, he removed to London, where he has latterly been engaged in getting up joint stock companies for a variety of purposes. His last scheme was to raise a limited liability company to purchase Wombwell's menagerie. This does not seem to have taken, and so our adventurer was obliged to adopt some other resource. He was lost sight of for a time, but on Saturday week he again came before the public; this time in the criminal dock in one of the London police courts, on a charge of having obtained by false pretences £2,000 worth of jewellery from the celebrated firm of Harry Emanuel & Co. A reward of £100 had been offered for his apprehension. Information which led to his detection was given by a young man named Jackson (son of the relieving officer of Kirton, near Boston), who had been some time in his employ. He was remanded until the following Tuesday, when he was again brought up, and the witnesses for the prosecution were in attendance. The transformation in his appearance was wonderful; instead of the heavy swell, decorated with a profusion of rings and jewellery, with his face covered with moustache and Dundreary whiskers, and long beard, he now appeared as a seedy-looking vagabond, clad in rags and tatters, with his hair cut in the Newgate fashion. All his profusion of whiskers, moustache, and beard had disappeared, and the change in his looks was so great that even those who knew him best could scarcely recognise him. Neither Mr. Emanuel nor his assistant would venture to swear to him, and he was accordingly liberated."

The whole of this story turned out to have been fabricated by young Jackson for some unexplained reason. On the discovery of this fact the *Mercury* inserted the following apology:—"It was with great surprise that we learnt at the beginning of this week, from a statement which appeared in a local paper, that Mr. Emanuel had not been defrauded in the way stated, that Mr. Sneath had not been charged with any such offence, and that in fact his pretended examination at the police-court, where it was said he could not be identified on account of a change in his appearance, was a pure fabrication. What can have been the object of those who were instrumental in originating the statement it is difficult to divine."

Mr. Serjt. O'Brien, for the defence, called Mr. Paradise, the editor of the *Mercury*, who stated that the libel

was received in the ordinary course, and that he had no ill-feeling against the plaintiff; and Mr. James Bontoft, who wrote the libel, and declared that he never saw or heard of any contradiction to it until several days afterwards.

Mr. Serjt. O'Brien then summed up the evidence, contending that it was most unfortunate that the correspondents should have been hoaxed by the lad Jackson, and insisting that a very moderate amount of damages would suffice, as all the charges had been retracted by the defendant.

The jury, after an hour's deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £200.

On Saturday morning the other cases were gone into, and the judge, at the request of counsel, assessed the damages as under—against the *Boston Guardian*, £50; against the *Lincoln Gazette*, which had made an apology and paid £5 into Court, £15; and against the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, £10.

WESTERN CIRCUIT. EXETER.

(Before Mr. Justice WILLES and a Special Jury.)

Stoate v. Holl and Others.—Mr. Carter and Mr. C. A. Turner were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr. Howard for the defendants.

The plaintiff was a barrister residing on some property that he had lately become possessed of at Alleford, near Minehead, in Somersetshire. The defendants were magistrates of the county of Devon, and the action was brought to recover damages for a false imprisonment. A summons had been taken out against the plaintiff for cruelty to animals in not providing some sheep with sufficient food. The case was heard before the magistrates at Tiverton, who committed Mr. Stoate to the House of Correction for six weeks. Mr. Stoate gave notice of appeal, and after being detained three days was liberated on bail. When the appeal came on to be heard the conviction was quashed. In the meantime between the conviction and the appeal the plaintiff brought the present action. It was objected on the part of the defendants that the action would not lie, it having been brought too soon, and

Mr. Justice WILLES held the objection to be good; whereupon the plaintiff was nonsuited.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTANCE KENT'S CASE.

Sir,—I have read your article on the subject of what may or may not be the just punishment due to the culprit Constance Kent, and am strongly convinced of the true position of its statements and arguments, as also, I have no doubt, must be most persons possessing ordinary minds, but I trust you will pardon me in suggesting that had the scaffold been raised for the execution of this juvenile murderer, three-fourths of the nation would have thought the act a piece of cruelty on the part of the Government, answering no purpose of good, seeing that the murder was committed so long since. I admit that this is no reason for the law not being put in force, but some regard must be paid to the sentiments of the public. W. S. I.

APPOINTMENTS.

R. D. PIERSE, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be Recorder of Galway, in room of Michael Morris, Q.C., M.P., resigned.

HENRY FLOOD, Esq., Solicitor, to be clerk of the Crown for the county of Kilkenny; and JAMES POE, Esq., Solicitor, to be Clerk of the Crown for the city of Kilkenny, in room of William Keogh, Esq. (father of Mr. Justice Keogh), recently deceased.

JEREMIAH MARA, jun., Esq., Solicitor, to be Sessional Crown Solicitor for the Queen's County, in place of T. Jacob, Esq., deceased.

MR. SCULLY AND THE CORK ELECTION.—It is said (remarks the *Dublin Evening Mail*) that Mr. Scully is minded to test the gratitude of his former constituents by another trial. He intends to petition for an avoidance of the late election on the grounds of the provisions of the statute of 1 Geo. 4, cap. 11, fixing the qualification of deputy sheriffs, not having been complied with.

IRELAND.

THE CAPTION OF DEPOSITIONS.

At the Limerick Assizes a point of some nicety was raised by Mr. Justice Keogh, for the consideration of the Court of Criminal Appeal. In a trial for manslaughter, a deposition made by the deceased was offered by the Crown in evidence, and objected to. The circumstances were as follows:—On the 28th of December the deposition was taken down from the lips of the deceased, the prisoner not being present. On the 10th January, the prisoner being present, the deposition was read over to the deceased by the same magistrate who had originally taken it; the magistrate and deponent affixed their signatures in the prisoner's presence, and he was allowed an opportunity of cross-examining the deponent, and did, in fact, ask some questions. The reception of the deposition was objected to on the ground that the proper caution had not been given to the prisoner. Counsel called his lordship's attention to an unreported case (*The Queen v. Galvin*), in which it had been decided that where the caption was informal, the information should not be admitted; in the present case there was no caption to the deposition.

His Lordship admitted the evidence and reserved the point.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

At the Head Police Office, Dublin, Daniel D. Liston, assistant in the offices of Messrs. Knox & Crookshank, solicitors, summoned Mr. William Lewis, solicitor, of Nassau-street, for an assault. It appeared that the complainant went with an application from his principals to the defendants' office; the letter claimed £42 7s. 4d., amount of certified costs and balance of accounts due to them as solicitors for Lord Strathallen. On being told that Mr. Lewis was upstairs, and not particularly engaged, he went upstairs and entered the office where the defendant was. The complainant stated that on entering the office he was seized by Mr. Lewis by the collar of the coat, shoved into the lobby, and the door shut. The defence was that the complainant had entered the office where defendant was engaged consulting with a client, that he had done so without knocking at the door, and that Mr. Lewis had simply said he was engaged, and that complainant must wait. It was proved that in reply to some alleged expression by Mr. Lewis that he "did not care for complainant or his employers," the complainant had said "Do not mention my employers, they were gentlemen, which you are not."

The magistrate dismissed the complaint, stating that the complainant had acted improperly in entering a private office without knocking or otherwise intimating his presence.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT. GALWAY.

Curious Action of Ejectment.

(Before Mr. Baron Deasy and a Special Jury.)

Stubber v. The Galway Harbour Commissioners.—The plaintiff in this action, Mr. Nicholas Stubber, was one of the unsuccessful candidates at the last election for the town of Galway, and brought this action against the Harbour Commissioners, to recover from them the large area occupied by what is known as the "New Dock."

Mr. J. A. Phillips, who had come down special, opened the pleadings, and stated that it was an action of ejectment on the title, to recover possession of the lands in question. An ancestor of the plaintiff had been in the army of William III., at the siege of Limerick, and had, after the rebellion, come to Galway, where he settled, and held by grant, or patent, two houses in the town, one in Abbey Gate-street, and the other in White-hall. In the year 1743 one Robert Stubber was the owner in fee of the Stubber estate, and by his will he left them to his brother, the Rev. Sewell Stubber, for life, with remainder to the daughter of the said Sewell Stubber, and her husband, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, and their heirs male for ever. The Rev. Sewell Stubber enjoyed the estate for his life, and amongst other lands the Galway house property, and, after his death, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton having taken by Royal licence the name of Stubber, entered into possession, and, after his death, his eldest son, Robert Hamilton Stubber, entered into possession, and so continued to his death, in 1863, when the present owner, Robert Hamilton Stubber, became possessed of them, and is in receipt of the

rents and profits. The eldest daughter of the Rev. Sewell Stubber was a Mrs. Maillard, and the mother of the plaintiff and of Mrs. Winter, so well known as a lecturer on law. Mrs. Maillard took nothing under the will of her uncle, Robert Stubber, but her son, the plaintiff (who also took the name of Stubber), and her daughter, Mrs. Winter, have for many years taken proceedings against the Hamilton family to deprive them of portions of this estate, but which have been all abortive. It did not appear from the statement of counsel that the land claimed had ever been granted by patent or otherwise to the Stubber family.

The plaintiff and Mrs. Winter were examined to prove the pedigree of the family, but no payment of rent or admission of tenancy was proved. This was the plaintiff's case, and the defendant's counsel called for a nonsuit.

His Lordship said he would either nonsuit the plaintiff or direct a verdict against him.

The plaintiff elected to be nonsuited; but afterwards asked to have a verdict directed against him for ulterior objects. (It is understood that the case will go to the House of Lords.)

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. J. A. Phillips (special); Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Blake, Q.C., Morris, Q.C., and Beytagh.

A CREDITABLE COUNTY.

Mr. Justice O'Hagan opened the commission of assize for both the city and county of Kilkenny on Monday. There being no criminal case for trial in the city, the High Sheriff presented his lordship with a pair of white gloves, stating that since his appointment to his present office he had twice had occasion, at quarter sessions, to present a similar offering to the chairman of the county. His lordship expressed the pleasure he felt not only for the gift, but at the satisfactory state of the county of which it was a proof. He believed that Kilkenny could not be paralleled by any town in the empire, for its chief magistrate had informed him that there had not been a single case of larceny before the Petty Sessions Court for twelve months.

TRANQUILITY OF THE COUNTRY.

The Summer Assizes are now nearly brought to a close, and throughout the several counties, with one or two exceptions, they have shown a most gratifying absence of crime. In Sligo, Donegal, and the city of Kilkenny, the judges were, as we have elsewhere noticed, presented with white gloves; and in other counties the cases brought before the judges could have been disposed of at the Quarter Sessions. The only exceptions to the most perfect tranquility of the country are the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where the riots arising out of the elections seem not yet over.

FOREIGN TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE.

AMERICA.

MR. EDWIN JAMES.

This gentleman has published the following contradiction of the story respecting his dealings with one Hayward which we ascertained some time ago:—

SIR,—I have read a statement, purporting to be contributed by a correspondent here to the *Manchester Guardian*. That communication is a false and malicious libel upon me. I have vainly endeavoured to ascertain here who wrote it, and rely upon your sense of justice to one who is absent to publish the affidavit which I enclose, as a simple refutation of the calumny.—Yours obediently, EDWIN JAMES.

293, Broadway, New York, July 10.

"United States of America.

"State of New York, ss.

"By this public instrument be it known to all whom the same doth or may in anywise concern, that I, Robert M. Lake, a public notary, in and for the state of New York, by letters patent, under the great seal of the said state, duly commissioned and sworn, dwelling in the city of New York, do hereby certify that James T. Wilson, the person named in the paper writing in affidavit hereto annexed, did duly and solemnly declare and swear to the truth thereof before me, on the day of the date thereof, and that the name "James T. Wilson" thereto subscribed is of the proper handwriting of the said James T. Wilson.

"In testimony whereof, &c.

"ROBERT M. LAKE, Notary Public, New York Co."

"United States of America.

"City and County of New York, ss.

"James T. Wilson, of the city of New York, soap manufacturer, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"1st. That I am the person who made the charge against Henry Hayward for obtaining from me the sum of fourteen hundred dollars by false representations and fraud.

"2nd. That I have this day read a paragraph in *The Daily Telegraph*, published in London, purporting to be copied from the *Manchester Guardian*, and that such statement is false in every particular so far as it relates to Mr. Edwin James.

"3rd. That no charge or complaint was made, nor intended to be made, by me against Mr. Edwin James or his firm, but, on the contrary, my counsel stated in open court, and which statement I fully endorse, that the conduct of Mr. Edwin James and his firm had been strictly correct and honourable towards me, and that, beyond preparing the agreement under which I paid the money to the prisoner Hayward, they had nothing to do with the transaction.

"4th. That I make this affidavit as an act of justice to Mr. James and his firm, knowing the whole facts of the case.

"JAMES T. WILSON.

"Sworn before me this 11th day of July, 1865,

"ROBT. M. LAKE, Notary Public, New York Co."

RUSSIA.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A British subject, established at Odessa, in Russia, had the misfortune to advance £12,000 to a Polish landowner in 1830, who in 1831 took arms against the Russian government. At the time of this occurrence he had ample assets in hand for his security, but those assets were without process of law, and by main force taken out of his hands, on the pretence that he was the political confederate and agent of the rebel. The charge was dismissed as void of proof, and the decree was ratified by the late Emperor.

The criminal tribunal referred the accused to the civil tribunal of Kherson for the recovery of his assets or their value. By slow and successive stages the cause came before the Minister of Justice, who, with his council, is all but the highest tribunal of Russia. Here it was decided that at law and in fact the claimant was entitled to payment. The powerful Supreme Council of the Empire interfered, and, admitting in clear and distinct terms the law, declared certain facts to be, not false, but suspicious, and suspended the payment.

The Minister of Justice now reasoned thus: "The suspicions of the council cannot be set aside by any higher judicial authority, for it is the highest; your money is therefore forfeited, and you are called upon to pay a fine of £1,200. The fine was levied by the forced sale of property.

The claimant now appealed to the Emperor. That potentate, dissenting from the doctrine that suspicions are equivalent to proofs, ordered the Commission of Requests to investigate the suspicions of the council. The result of the inquest was to declare, in the name of the sovereign, that the claim was valid in equity.

But the minister, who had himself at first decided in favour of the claimant, insisted on the confirmation or reversal of his decision. The committee of ministers confirmed that decree in the year 1862. Payment is still resisted, nevertheless.

The criminal suit, though irrevocably closed thirty years ago, is again revived, and the claimant is called upon to prove that he was not, in the year 1831, the secret abettor of the rebel. He pleads *autrefois acquit*. That plea is treated with scorn. It is not pretended that there is any proof, or that any proof has ever been tendered which could be put on record; but it is held that a charge re-opened by the Council of State must end in proof or the search continue for ever. As long as a suspicion hangs over him he will not be paid, and a suspicion will hang for ever over him, unless the Government withdraws the charge.

It is thus proved by the official acts of the Russian authorities that a British subject has been thirty years kept out of his money, and will probably continue to be kept out of it for ever, avowedly on mere suspicion, unless her Majesty's Government should insist in terms worthy of two great Governments on the production of proof, or the withdrawal of an indefinite charge.

The question involves a point of international law of the highest importance. If the property of British subjects, who have the law and the civil tribunals with them, is to be indefinitely kept back on political suspicion, no man is safe.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

Queen's Bench.

NOTICES OF ADMISSION.

Michaelmas Term, 1865.

[The clerks' names appear in small capitals, and the attorneys to whom articulated or assigned follow in ordinary type.]

ARTINDALE, THOMAS FREDERIC.—Robert Handsley, Burnley.

BARRATT, JAMES.—Thomas Heelis, Manchester.

BEAVAN, HORACE CHARLES.—Frederick Last, 13, Gray's-inn-square.

BEDDOE, ARTHUR.—C. H. Bayley, Westbromwich.

BELL, WALTER JOHN.—John Bell, 8, New-inn, Strand.

BENSON, ROBERT.—William Moordoff, Cockermouth.

BERRY, JOHN WALTON.—John Berry, Bradford; James Gwynne Hutchinson, Bradford.

BINNEY, FREDERICK ALTONA.—E. W. Binney, Manchester.

BIRCH, HENRY PEREGRINE.—H. W. Birch, 68, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

BUCKLAND, HENRY FITZHERBERT.—W. S. Jones, Malmesbury.

BURT, HENRY WILLIAM.—A. Turner, Aldermanbury.

CAYLEY, ARTHUR.—H. S. L. Hussey, 10, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

CHARLES, DANIEL.—Thomas Robinson, Eccleshall.

CLARE, SAMUEL PARKS.—J. Howard, 141, Fenchurch-street.

COLE, HERBERT HENCHMAN.—R. Kerrison, Norwich; A. Preston, Norwich.

COLE, JOHN.—C. N. Cole, 36, Essex-street, Strand.

COOKE, CHAS. ED. BRUNSKILL.—H. J. Francis, 36, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

COOKE, JOSEPH HENRY.—P. J. W. Cooke, Gloucester; W. Willoughby Comins, 84, Great Portland-street.

COOPER, RICHARD JOHN.—Henry Plunkett, Westbromwich and Oldbury; William Shakespeare, Oldbury.

DALTON, JOHN.—Augustus Helder, Whitehaven.

DAVIES, WILLIAM GOODE.—John Fenwick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DAVIS, HAMMOND.—J. D. Saddler, Horsham.

DAWSON, OSBORNE EDWARD.—George Bryan, 33, Bedford-square.

DEWHURST, JAMES HINDLE.—J. H. Kay, Blackburn.

DICKSON, WILLIAM JOSEPH.—J. B. Dickson, Preston; R. F. Shoulder, 1, Trinity-place, Charing-cross.

DUFFIELD, ISAAC.—R. Caddick, West Bromwich.

EASTWOOD, THOMAS WILLIAM.—A. G. Eastwood, Todmorden.

ELLIS, BRABAZON WOOD.—D. S. Sutton, Burslem.

ELLIS, ROBERT.—Joseph Wright, Doncaster.

ELLIS, THOMAS RATCLIFFE.—J. S. Marshall, Wigan.

FALKNER, EVELYN SHERARD.—Philip R. Falkner, Newark-upon-Trent.

FARWELL, FREDERICK GEORGE.—J. J. Peel, Shrewsbury.

FOX, GEORGE WILLIAM.—Adam Fox, Manchester.

FRANCILLON, HENRY JAMES.—C. F. Gale, Cheltenham; F. Wilton, Gloucester.

FRANKLIN, HARRY JAMES.—J. Franklin, Halifax.

FREEMAN, JOHN CRICK.—J. & W. Crick, Maldon.

FROGGATT, EDWARD.—John Froggatt, 16, Clifford's-inn; C. P. Allen, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho-square.

FRUDD, EDMUND BEWLEY.—B. Marshall, Barnsley; W. Shepherd, Barnsley.

FUSSELL, JAMES FLOWER, JUN.—J. F. Fussell, Bristol.

GARNER, WILLIAM.—R. C. Heath, Warwick.

GODWIN, EDWARD DOUGLAS.—Benjamin Charles Godwin, Winchester; J. E. Fox, 40, Finsbury-circus.

GOODY, OWEN SIDNEY.—H. S. Goody, Colchester.

GREAVES, WILLIAM.—Frederick Cooper, Brighton; C. F. Hore, 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

GREEN, THOMAS.—John Becke, Northampton.

GREENFIELD, THOMAS CHALLEN.—Thomas S. James, Birmingham; C. A. Emmett, 14, Bloomsbury-square.

GREGORY, LEWIS WILLIAM.—J. Gidley, Exeter.

GROVER, WALTER.—C. E. Grover, Hemel Hempstead.

GRUEBER, CHARLES GEORGE.—James Parsons, Langport, Somerset; Thomas Grueber, 5, Billiter-street.

GUSTARD, HENRY STAFFORD.—M. Cutler, Worcester.

HALL, EDWARD.—James Ingram, 68, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

HALL, MATTHEW HENRY.—A. S. Field, Leamington.

HALL, SNATON.—Thomas Thompson, Sunderland.

HARRIS, WILLIAM.—T. W. Whitehead, Rochdale.

HAWES, EDWARD.—Robert Cunliffe, 43, Chancery-lane.

HAWKIN, FREDERICK THOMAS.—H. E. Watson, Sheffield.
 HEAD, JOHN MEYRICK.—J. T. Auckland, Lewes and East-
 bourne; Edward Hillman, Lewes.
 HENSMAN, HENRY PEACH.—John Hensman, Northampton.
 HINCKES, JOHN CHAS. HAWKESFORD.—C. G. Brown, Bilston,
 Stafford.
 HODDING, FRANCIS.—M. T. Hodding, Salisbury; C. M.
 Lee, Salisbury.
 HUBBERSTY, ALBERT CANTRILL.—J. F. Kingdon, Wirks-
 worth; J. J. Simpson, Derby.
 HUNTER, LESLIE.—J. H. Linklater, 7, Walbrook.
 JEANNERET, WILLIAM HENRY.—F. H. Jeanneret, 5, Dane's-
 inn, Strand.
 JEFFES, THOMAS EDWARD.—W. M. Hazard, Redenhall with
 Harleston, Norfolk.
 JONES, EVAN WYNNE.—Price Morris, Denbigh.
 JORDAN, BARRETT PRICE.—Edward Evans, Chester.
 KELLY, HENRY.—F. C. Kelly, 3, New-inn, Strand.
 KNIGHT, JOHN.—J. H. Kays, 3, New-inn, Strand.
 LAKE, EVAN.—M. Kingsford, Canterbury.
 LONGDEN, JOHN SPENCER.—Thomas Plews, 14, Old Jewry-
 chambers; Arthur Walker, 13, King's-road, Gray's-inn.
 LUNN, ROBT., Jun.—Herbert New, Evesham, Worcester.
 MARKS, FRANCIS WALTER.—D. S. Morice, 29, Coleman-
 street; W. Clarke, 29, Coleman-street.
 MARSH, HENRY.—R. Jackson, 41, Bedford-row; W. Sharpe,
 41, Bedford-row.
 MARSHALL, BENJAMIN JOHN.—J. H. Marshall, 12, Hatton-
 garden.
 MARSHALL, ROBERT WILLIAMS.—W. Marshall, Birming-
 ham; A. Wright, Birmingham.
 MASON, RICHARD.—T. F. Allison, Louth.
 MATHER, ARTHUR STANLEY.—Palgrave Simpson, Liverpool.
 MAYHEW, ARTHUR.—J. Mayhew, Wigan.
 MAYSEY, JOHN.—Thomas Smith, Gloucester.
 MORTIMORE, THOMAS HEARD.—W. K. Eliot, Cheltenham;
 G. J. Robinson, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 MORTON, JAMES ARCHER.—Francis Brown, Market Deep-
 ing; Henry Reddish, Manchester.
 MUNTON, FRANCIS KERRIDGE.—G. N. Emmet, 14, Blooms-
 bury-square.
 NEEDHAM, FRITH.—J. Needham, New-inn, Strand.
 NEIL, JAMES, JUN.—E. W. Field, 36, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 NOTTIDGE, ALBERT JAMES.—M. Kingsford, Canterbury;
 W. Flower, Gracechurch-street.
 PARR, WILLIAM FILLINGHAM.—John Watson, Nottingham.
 PARRY, ROBERT.—James Bradley, Liverpool; W. G. Gray,
 Liverpool; J. Blackhurst, Liverpool.
 PEACOCK, EDWARD GRYFFYD.—E. E. Towne, 10, Great
 Russell-street.
 PICARD, JOHN RICHARD.—Thomas Eastham, Kirby Lons-
 dale; R. T. Jarvis, 23, Chancery-lane.
 POOLE, ARTHUR CHARLES.—W. H. Myers, Manchester.
 POTTS, WILLIAM.—B. J. Gabb, Abergavenny, Monmouth;
 G. Potts, Broseley.
 POWYS, ARTHUR VERE ARCHER.—B. W. Powys, 38,
 Russell-square.
 PRICE, JOHN EDWARDS.—J. G. Trencher, Bristol.
 PRIOR, JOHN.—J. Prior, 38, Southampton-buildings; W.
 C. Cruttwell, Frome.
 RALEY, GEORGE JACKSON.—C. Newman, Barnsley.
 RHYS, MORGAN.—R. W. Beer, Swansea, Glamorgan.
 ROBERTSON, JAMES WATSON.—H. J. Marshall, Durham.
 ROBSON, SHAFTOE.—John Hunter, Gateshead.
 ROGERS, JOSEPH.—W. P. Isaacson, Newmarket.
 ROSCOE, ROSCOE.—James Hargreaves, and W. Knowles,
 Newchurch.
 ROSE, PHILIP FREDERICK.—Philip Rose, Victoria-street,
 Westminster.
 ROWLEY, EDMUND BULLER.—J. C. Rowley, Manchester.
 SARGENT, JOHN THOMAS.—Frederick Sharpley, Louth.
 SCOTT, FREDERICK HENRY.—James Scott, 11, Lincoln's-inn-
 fields.
 SIDGWICK, EDWARD.—John Taylor, Bradford; Henry
 Roscoe, 36, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 SMOOTHY, FREDERICK.—Frederick Smooty, Braintree; E.
 H. Rickards, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 SMYTHE, F. COOPER DUMVILLE.—W. Smythe, 7, New
 Boswell-court, Richmond, and Brighton; John Cross, 9,
 Staple-inn.
 SNEYD, CLEMENT BROUGHTON.—F. B. Hand, Uttoxeter.
 STEPHENS, THOMAS.—G. W. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 STEPHENSON, HERBERT.—McCarthy Stephenson, Chatham.
 STOCK, DANIEL.—H. S. Goody, Colchester.

STURT, WILLIAM HENRY.—James George Langham, jun.,
 Uckfield, Sussex.
 TANNER, ALEXANDER ROBERT.—George Henry Brooks, 7,
 Godliman-street, Doctor's-commons.
 TAYLOR, JOSEPH.—E. & J. Fisher, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
 TEBBS, CHARLES HARDING.—T. Nettleship, 4, Trafalgar-
 square, Charing-cross; R. S. Palmer, 4, Trafalgar-square,
 Charing-Cross.
 TOLLER, WILLIAM WILKINSON.—George Warren Lamb,
 Kettering; A. Brewin, Austin-friars.
 TOMKINSON, TAYLOR HUGHES, B.A.—F. W. Tomkinson,
 Burslem.
 TREMELLEN, JOHN.—W. Shaw, 14, Gray's-inn-square.
 TURNER, MONTAGU.—H. S. Turner, 42, Jernyn-street,
 Saint James's.
 TYERMAN, CHARLES DANIEL.—R. Tyerman, 4, East India-
 Avenue.
 WAITE, CHARLES MICHAEL.—T. P. Waite, Louth.
 WALKER, FREDERICK.—Thomas Cousins, Portsea.
 WALKER, GEORGE HILDITCH.—R. Roscoe, 8, Bedford-row;
 M. H. Walker, 13, Swithin's-lane.
 WARMINGTON, GEO. SEPTIMIUS.—E. M. Warmington and
 J. Stokes, Dudley.
 WARTON, MATTHEW JOHN.—W. H. Warton, 8, Lawrence
 Pountney-lane; Thomas Walker, 12, Farnival's-inn.
 WATSON, BINGHAM.—Robert Watson, 12, Bouverie-street.
 WEAVER, CHARLES.—W. G. Taylor, Derby.
 WEBSTER, GEORGE EDWARD.—J. Webster, Sheffield.
 WEDDO, GEORGE.—William Gardiner, Uxbridge.
 WHEELER, ARTHUR FREDERICK.—Stephen Cholmeley, 28,
 Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 WHEELER, GEORGE BRASH.—H. C. Millet, 20, Southamp-
 ton-buildings; W. L. Harle, 20, Southampton-buildings;
 John Tucker, 20, Southampton-buildings.
 WHITMY, WALTER HENRY.—W. Dennis, Northampton.
 WILLETT, ARCHIBALD EDWD.—T. H. Rackham, Norwich.
 WILLIAMS, EDWARD BLISS.—W. H. Watson, 12, Bouverie-
 street, Fleet-street.
 WINTER, CHAS. ALBERT.—T. N. Wightwick, Canterbury.
 WOLFERSTAN, THOMAS.—John Kelly, Plymouth.
 WOODCOCK, BENJAMIN HEATH.—H. Kimber, 1, Lancaster-
 place, Strand.
 WOODS, EDWARD WILLIAM.—W. F. Tribe, Worthing.

Michaelmas Term, 1865, Pursuant to Judges' Orders.

BATTCOCK, JOHN.—Henry Godwin, Newbury.
 BRISTOW, ALFRED ISAAC.—W. Bristow, Greenwich; A. R.
 Bristow, 10, Lancaster-place, Strand.
 EDGAR, HENRY AUGUSTUS.—J. O. H. Taylor, Norwich.
 GIBSON, WILLIAM ADMIRAL.—C. R. Gibson, Dartford.
 HARRIS, STANLEY WILLIAM.—John Harris, Argyle-street,
 Westminster; Alfred Carr, 22, Basinghall-street.
 HEATH, THOMAS.—T. D. St. George Smith, Derby.
 LLOYD, HERBERT JOHN.—Walter Lloyd, Carnarthen.
 SMITH, HENRY LAKIN.—W. J. Beale, 10, Park-street,
 Westminster.

YOUNG, THOS. PALLISTER.—Thomas Young, 29, Mark-lane.

Michaelmas Vacation, pursuant to 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127.

BULLER, ALBAN GARDNER.—Thomas Paine, Banbury; T.
 Z. Goldring, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 CLARKE, HENRY ALEXANDER.—F. S. Gosling, New-street.
 STEELE, THOMAS JAMES.—A. R. Steele, Bloomsbury-square.
 TURNER, HY. MORTEN.—Alexander Hellard, Portsmouth.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, August 3, 1865.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 89½	Annuities, April, '85, 8
Ditto for Account, Aug. 8—89½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1808—
3 per Cent. Reduced, 89½	Ex Bills, £1000, 3-3¼ per Ct. pm
New 3 per Cent., 89½	Ditto, £500, Do. 3s pm
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94—	Ditto, £100 & £200, Do. 4 par
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94—	Bank of England Stock, 5½ per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73—	Ct. (last half-year), 2½
Annuities, Jan. '80—	Ditto for Account,—

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stock, 10½ p Ct. Apr. '74—	Ind. Enf. Pr., 5 p Ct. Jan. '72,—
Ditto for Account,—	Ditto, 5½ per Cent., May. '79,—
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '70, 105	Ditto Debentures, 4 per Cent.,
Ditto for Account,—	April, '64—
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88—	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '66,—
Ditto, ditto, Certificates,—	Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct. £1000,—pm
Ditto Enfaced Ppr., 4 per Cent. —	Ditto, ditto, under £1000,—pm

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	98
Stock	Caledonian	100	133
Stock	Edinburgh and Glasgow	100	92
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	111
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	47½
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	93
Stock	Great Northern	100	132
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	144½
Stock	Do., B Stock	100	132
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	89
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	65
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	45
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	45
Stock	Do., do.—Hereford	100	106
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	120
Stock	London and Blackwall	100	94
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	108
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	41
Stock	London and North-Western	100	122½
Stock	London and South-Western	100	100½
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	54 xd
Stock	Metropolitan	100	135½
10	Do., New	£10	3½ pm
Stock	Midland	100	130½
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	102
Stock	North British	100	53
Stock	North London	100	123
10	Do., New, 1864	5	7
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	80
Stock	Scottish Central	100	155
Stock	South Devon	100	60
Stock	South-Eastern	100	82
Stock	Taff Vale	100	159
10	Do., C	3	4 pm
Stock	Vale of Neath	100	106
Stock	West Cornwall	100	50

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

The London and County Bank presented on Thursday a very satisfactory report for the half-year ending 30th June. The usual dividend of 6 per cent., and a bonus of 9 per cent., were declared, free of income tax, making together 15 per cent. for the six months, and £13,660 is left to be carried forward to profit and loss new account. The chairman, Mr. W. C. Jones, mentioned that the cash balances from the public had increased during the half-year by £1,124,518, and that in the same period 2,444 new accounts had been opened.

We are requested to state that the share list of the Marseilles Extension Railway and Land Company will close this day, for London, and on Monday, the 7th, for the country.

The following table of railway dividends paid in 1860–61–62–63–64, and the balances carried over from the last half-year, will be found useful for reference:—

COMPANY.	Rate per cent. per annum of Dividend declared.										Balance from last half-year.
	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		
	1st yr.	2nd yr.	1st yr.	2nd yr.	1st yr.	2nd yr.	1st yr.	2nd yr.	1st yr.	2nd yr.	
Bristol & Exeter.	6	5½	4½	5	3	5	4	5	4½	5½	£4,501
Caledonian.	4½	5½	5	5½	5	6	4½	6½	6½	7½	5,221
Edinb. & Glasg.	4	4½	4½	4½	3	3	3	4	4½	5	2,225
Glasg. & S. Westn.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5½	5½	6,077
Great Eastern	2½	2½	1½	3	2	2½	1½	2½	1½	2½	960
Great Northern	4½	6½	2½	7½	3½	8½	4½	8½	5½	8½	745
Gr. Sout. & West.	5	5	5	5	5	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	10,433
Gr. Westn. orig.	3	3½	2½	3	3	3	1½	3	3	3½	3,190
Do. South Wales	2	3	2½	3	2½	3½	3	3½	3½	3½	1,084
Lancsh. & Yorks.	5½	6	5½	5	2½	4	4½	5½	6	6	8,769
Lon. & N. Westn.	5	5½	3½	4½	2½	5½	4½	6	5½	7	25,843
Lon. & Brighton	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	5	5	6	5,977
Lon. & So. Westn.	4½	5½	4	5½	4	6	4½	5½	4½	5½	2,976
Man. Shef. & Linc.	1	1½	3	1½	nil.	nil.	nil.	1½	2½	2½	1,660
Midland	6½	7	6½	7	5½	6½	5½	7	7	7½	6,615
North British	3	3½	3	3	3	3	1½	1½	2½	2½	
N. Est.—Berwick	5½	5½	3	3	1½	5½	6½	5½	6½	6½	4,945
Do. Leeds	3½	3½	2½	2½	4	2½	1½	3	3½	3½	1,265
Do. York	4½	5	4½	4½	3	4½	3	5	4½	5½	3,983
North London	5	5½	5	5½	5	6	5	7	6	6	2,155
North Stafford	4	4	3½	3	3	3½	3	4	4	4½	9,416
Scottish Central	5½	5½	6	6½	4	6	5½	6½	7	7	3,427
South Eastern	4½	6	4½	5	4½	6	4½	5½	4½	5½	7,531

AN EARL'S DIFFICULTIES.—A noble Scottish earl was last week examined in Bankruptcy before the sheriff-substitute at Linlithgow. The earl made a personal statement with regard to his affairs, said he had been without allowance or means before he succeeded to the title and estates in 1857, except £430 from his wife's fortune, and that since he

became a peer his estates had been in the hands of trustees, and he had been allowed £500 a-year for the personal expenses of himself and his family. "In consequence of his limited income" he had incurred fresh obligations, and, together with these he had become liable for the heavy damages awarded in a divorce case, in which the noble earl had figured as co-respondent.

"A LANG PEDIGREE."—In the course of a trial in the civil court at Lancaster, on Thursday, involving a right of fishery in Coniston water, a curious document was tendered in evidence. It was a long roll in a box, containing the defendant's (General Le Fleming) pedigree, with the names and dates of his ancestors traced to the original Le Fleming who came over to England with William the Conqueror.

AN ADVENTURE TO LAKE CONSTANCE.—The Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. John McGregor (barrister-at-law), two of the foremost members of the London Scottish Volunteers, are about to start for a voyage in two small canoes with double panels, and purpose to pursue the course of the Meuse, Moselle, Rhine, Maine, Neckar, and Danube, so as to get, if possible, to Lake Constance, in Switzerland.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—We understand that in accordance with the opinion of counsel, a petition will be presented against the return of Mr. Forsyth to Parliament, on the ground of his disqualification by holding an office under the Crown; and public notice having been given of such disqualification, the seat will be claimed for the highest on the poll of the two liberal candidates.—*Cambridge Independent.*

KING'S COUNTY ELECTION.—A Cork paper says—"It is almost certain that Mr. Hennessy will be the member. According to a totting-up of the poll-books at the Hanaper Office on Tuesday there is a clear majority in his favour; and this is corroborated by a telegram from the King's County, which states that the majority will be at least 12. If these statements, and they come from independent sources, be correct, Sir Patrick O'Brien's 'triumph' has been celebrated too soon."

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.—We are glad to see that some enterprising young gentleman has taken the trouble to procure the signatures of the bulk of the profession in Toronto to a compact to close their offices at the hour of three o'clock during the long vacation. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is an old saying, and perhaps the one acted upon by our young friends in this matter. It would be well, however, to remember that there is a converse of this proverb, which is much more generally true than the other. There never yet was a lawyer who made his mark in the world who was not an industrious and attentive student. We notice in one of our exchanges that the profession in Ireland have gone a step further, for we find the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Society lately adopted a resolution approving of the principle of granting a half-holiday on Saturdays to clerks in solicitors' offices. This might also, with advantage, be done in this country, *provided always*, that those concerned would make up the difference by steadier application during the week. Only those who work hard can enjoy a holiday.—*Upper Canada Law Journal.*

THE COURTS OF LAW.—A return has been made to Parliament, showing that the receipts of fees in respect of the offices of the superior courts of law, during the year ending the 31st December, 1864, have amounted to £99,565. The payments by way of salaries and compensations, under the 7th William IV. and 1st Vict., cap. 30, amount to £98,235, leaving, after deducting £961 15s. 9d. compensation payable to officers of Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, under 15th and 16th Vict., cap. 73, a surplus of upwards of £368.

THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.—A return has been presented to Parliament, giving a very full account of the result of the investigations made by order of the Lord Chancellor into the accounts of the official assignee and messengers of the various bankruptcy courts. The account furnished shows that, in pursuance of the reports made by Mr. Commissioner Ayrton, £10,182 had been paid over by the official assignees on the 22nd of June last, and £3,694 still remained outstanding. The return also shows that £49,057 have been paid over by the official assignees "in respect of surplus fees and of report." The messengers, it appears, have, in pursuance of the same report, paid over £5,806; and £415, which the report alleges to be due, still remain outstanding. The account also shows that the messengers have "in respect of surplus fees and of report" paid over £25,409.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE GUILDHALL HOTEL.

July 28.—By Messrs. NORTON & TRIST.
Freehold property, known as the Godmestone Estate, situate about five miles from Dorset, and extending over about 1,150 acres—Sold for £26,000.

Aug. 2.—By Messrs. BEADEL.

Freehold and Copyhold Estate, known as Grove House, comprising residence, pleasure grounds, and paddock, with stabling, coach-houses, and outbuildings; the whole containing 5a 2r 9p; situate at Hornsey—Sold for £3,000.

Freehold, 6 Houses, two with shops, known as Strutt's Parade, and 5 cottages, producing £274 10s. per annum, situate in the parish of Prittlewell, Essex—Sold for £5,200.

Copyhold Farm, known as Wards, situate at Rush Green, in the parish of Great Clacton, Essex, comprising a house, with homestead and 48a 1r 3p of corn land—Sold for £1,770.

AT GARRAWAY'S.

July 28.—By Messrs. VENTOM, CLARK, & BULL.
Leasehold residence, being No. 2, Quadrant-road, Highbury New-park; let on lease at £140 per annum; term, 90 years from 1859; ground-rent, £16 10s. per annum—Sold for £1,400.

Leasehold residence, being No. 3, Quadrant-road, Highbury New-park; let on lease at £145 per annum; term and ground-rent similar to above—Sold for £1,575.

Leasehold residence, being No. 5, Grosvenor-road, Highbury New-park; let at £50 per annum; term, 95 years from 1854; ground-rent, £16 per annum—Sold for £3,000.

Leasehold, 2 residences, being Nos. 39 and 52, Highbury New-park, producing £165 per annum; term, 94 years from 1855; ground-rent, £30 per annum—Sold for £1,915.

July 31.—By Messrs. SELL, SON, & HILL.
Lease, &c., of the Wolsey Tavern, Kentish-town-road; term, 90 years from 1859; ground-rent, 5s. per annum—Sold for £5,000.

By Mr. FRANK LEWIS.

Lease of the premises being No. 33, Nicholas-lane, City; term, 7 years unexpired, at a rental of £11 per annum, and the whole of the estimated value of £550 per annum—Sold for £2,000.

Absolute reversion to 1-7th to 1-4th share of £2,658 18s. 9d. invested in Consols payable on the deaths of two ladies aged 56 and 57 years; also of a mortgage effected on the North Eastern Railway Company of £1,507, receivable on the death of a lady aged 57 years; also £1,400 on mortgage, amply secured on houses at Yeovil and Honiton, in the counties of Somerset and Devonshire, receivable on the death of a lady aged 57 years; also the freehold seats in Honiton church—Sold for £150.

Aug. 1.—By P. D. TUCKETT.

Copyhold business premises, being No. 10, King-street West, Hammersmith; let at £57 per annum—Sold for £1,000.

Freehold premises, being No. 12, King-street West, aforesaid; let at £65 per annum—Sold for £1,310.

Leasehold, 2 residences, being Nos. 1 and 2, Cambridge-terrace, Kensington, producing £115 per annum; term, 94 years from 1856; ground-rent, 5s. a house—Sold for £1,435.

By Mr. LEAH.

Leasehold business premises, being No. 75, Little Britain, City; term, 21 years from 1860; ground-rent, £20 a year—Sold for £290.

Leasehold, 2 houses, being Nos. 9 and 10, Mary's-place, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, producing £39 10s. per annum; term, 47 years from 1839; ground-rent, £8 per annum—Sold for £1,170.

Aug. 2.—By Messrs. FAIRBROTHER, CLARK, & CO.

Leasehold House, being No. 9, Little George-street, Hampstead-road, let at £25 per annum; term, 45 years unexpired; ground rent, £4 10s. per annum—Sold for £215.

Leasehold house and shop, being No. 30, Shayer-street, Marylebone, let at £56 per annum; term, 24 years unexpired; ground-rent, £1 4s. per annum—Sold for £480.

Leasehold house and shop, being No. 52, Dorset-street, Portman-square, let at £55 per annum; term, 22 years unexpired; ground-rent, £4 10s. per annum—Sold for £450.

Leasehold house and shop, being No. 12, David-street, Marylebone, let at £50 per annum; term, 23 years unexpired; ground-rent, £5 5s. per annum—Sold for £360.

Leasehold house and shop, being No. 13, David-street, aforesaid, let at £63 per annum; term and ground-rent similar to above—Sold for £435.

Leasehold house and shop being No. 20, David-street, Marylebone, let at £42 per annum; term 22 years unexpired; ground-rent, £1 per annum—Sold for £100.

Leasehold house and shop, being No. 91, Star-street, Paddington, let at £98 per annum; term, 57 years unexpired; ground-rent, £4 8s. per annum—Sold for £435.

Leasehold, 2 residences, being Nos. 2 & 4, Portdown-road, Paddington, producing £145 per annum; term, 72 years unexpired; ground-rent £8 7s. per annum—Sold for £1,550.

Leasehold, 2 messuages or dwelling houses, being Nos. 1 and 2, Wilson-street, Drury-lane, producing £91 per annum; term, 32 years unexpired; ground-rent £12 12s. per annum—Sold for £750.

Leasehold premises, being No. 3, Wilson-street, aforesaid, let at £100 per annum; term, similar to above; ground-rent £15 14s. per annum—Sold for £990.

Leasehold, 2 messuages, being Nos. 4 & 5, Wilson-st., aforesaid, producing £92 per annum; term, similar to above; ground-rent £12 12s. per annum—Sold for £770.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DIXON—On July 21, at Brighton, wife of S. Dixon, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

DOYLE—On July 15, at Whitehall, Limerick, the wife of D. Doyle, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

FISHER—On July 27, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, wife of W. R. Fisher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—On July 21, at Dublin, the wife of W. K. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

REED—On July 30, at Clapham-common, wife of T. H. Reed, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.

REID—On July 27, at Acton-street, St Paneras, wife of D. Reid, Esq., Solicitor, of Gray's-inn, of a son.

SKIPWITH—On July 29, at Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, wife of L. Skipwith, Esq., Proctor, Doctors' commons, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUNTON—WHITE—On July 18, at Dublin, George Cook Bunton, Esq., son of the late G. C. Bunton, Esq., Solicitor, of Limerick, to Maria Frances, daughter of the late C. F. White, Esq., of Dublin.

FALLON—LYNCH—On July 19, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Dublin, John Fallon, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Lynch, Esq., Lavally, in the county of Galway.

HIDE—SUNDERLAND—On July 26, at St. Mary's, Barnsey, W. H. Hide, of Sheffield, Solicitor, to Ellen F., daughter of the late Rev. S. Sunderland, Vicar of Penstone and Rural Dean.

HOLMES—GUY—At Monkstown Church, county Dublin, Edward L., son of the late Wm. Holmes, Esq., Sessional Crown Solicitor, county Tyrone, to Anne A., daughter of R. Guy, Esq., Seabank House, Kingston.

JONES—DAVIS—On July 29, at Hford, H. R. M. Jones, son of H. G. Jones, Esq., Sergeant-at-Law, to Emily, daughter of the late J. Davis, of Gloucestershire.

PERRY—OTWAY—On July 25, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, Samuel William Perry, Esq., J.P., county of Antrim, to Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of J. Hastings Otway, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of County Antrim.

SHAND—STREATHILL—On July 25, at the Parish Church, Westminster, A. J. Shand, Esq., of Edinburgh, Advocate, to Elizabeth B., daughter of the late W. C. Streathill, Esq., of Charts Edge, Kent.

DEATHS.

DWYER—On July 29, at York, T. H., son of E. Dwyer, Esq., Barrister, of Burnley, Lancashire, aged 7 weeks.

TOSSWELL—On July 31, C. S. Tossell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, aged 33.

WILLIAMS—On July 23, at Monmouth, W. A. Williams, Esq., Solicitor, aged 72.

UNCLAIMED STOCK IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The amount of Stock heretofore standing in the following Names will be transferred to the Parties claiming the same, unless other Claimants appear within Three Months:—

BAKER, EDWARD, Esq., Armadale, New South Wales. Two Dividends on the sum of £2,832 13s. 3d. Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by E. Baker.

RAMSDEN, GEORGE, Holmes Island, near Milchester, Esq., deceased, and RICHARD MEADOWCRAFT, Whitlow, Manchester, Esq. Two Dividends on the sum of £1,442 2s. 11d. New £3 per Cent. Annuities—Claimed by R. M. Whitlow, the survivor.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Binding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, July 28, 1865.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

London and Scottish Bank (Limited).—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Wm Turquand, 16, Tokenhouse-yd., to be the official liquidator.

Metropolitan Ice Company (Limited).—The Master of the Rolls has appointed John Folland Lovering, 13, King-st, Cheap-side, to be official liquidator.

Patent Carriage Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before Aug 21, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debt claims, to Jas Cooper, 3, Coleman-st-buildings. Nov 2 at 12 is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Irish West Coast Railway Company.—Vice-Chancellor Kindersley doth peremptorily order that a call of two pounds ten shillings per share be now made on all those contributories of the company whose names are included in the list of contributories; and he doth order each such contributory, on Aug 21 at 11, at 14, Old Jewry-chambers, to pay to the official manager the balance, if any, which will be due from him after debiting his account in the company's books with such call.

Trefoil and Messer Mining Company.—Vice-Chancellor Wood will, on Aug 3 at 2, at his chambers, proceed to make a call on the several persons who are settled on the list of contributories, and the said judge purposes that such call shall be for four shillings per share.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Beazlit Tin Streaming Company (Limited).—Order to wind up made by Vice-Chancellor Wood on July 21. Cotterill & Sons, Throgmorton-st, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone Colliery Company (Limited).—Order to wind up made by the Master of the Rolls on July 22. Crosley & Burn, Birchin-lane, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

Mold Lead Mining Company (Limited).—Order to wind up made by the Master of the Rolls on July 22. Roberts & Simpson, Moorgate-st, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, July 28, 1865.

Alston, Hy Fredk, Armemount, Waterford, Kilkenny, Captain 78th Algeas. Oct 2. Alston & Trollope, M.R.

Bowhay, John, Calstock, Cornwall. Aug 18. Bowhay & Bowhay, V.C. Stuart.

Colemere, John, Ellesmere, Salop, Miller. Oct 1. Williams & Colemere, V.C. Kindersley.

Collard, Hy, Monckton, Kent. Oct 16. Collard & Collard, V.C. Stuart.

Corby, Thos. Faling, Middx, Licensed Victualler. Sept 1. Gammon v Corby, M.R.
 Heacock, Rowland Saml, Marston-upon-Dove, Derby, Farmer. Sept 12. Heacock v Littlewood, M.R.
 Marshall, Chas, Winterringham-common, York, Farmer. Sept 12. Marshall v Marshall, V.C. Stuart.
 Robinson, Wm, Cambridge, Accountant. Oct 2. Adecock v Robinson, V.C. Stuart.
 Thorpe, Ralph, Colchester, Essex, Major H.M.'s Indian Army. Nov 1. Crowder v De Brisy, V.C. Stuart.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865.

Alston, Vere John, Calais, France, Clerk. Oct 2. Re Alston, M.R.
 Anderson, John, New Bromley, Kent, Pensioner. Oct 29. Pearson v How, V.C. Kindersley.
 Barwell, Fredk Barnsley, Southampton, Bachelor. Nov 1. Barwell v Short, M.R.
 Mayes, Chas, Hoveton, Norfolk, Farmer. Sept 11. Mayes v Mayes, M.R.
 Steer, Francis, Long-lane, Bermondsey, Wire Weaver. Oct 1. Steer v Steer, V.C. Kindersley.
 Weeks, Jeremiah Matilda, Bristol, Spinster. Oct 2. Spiller v Farmer, V.C. Kindersley.
 Wilkins, Wm Guy, Warwick, Corn Dealer. Oct 1. Stirr v Wilkins, V.C. Wood.
 Williams, Sarah, Tredegar, Monmouth, Widow. Sept 30. V.C. Stuart.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, July 28, 1865.

Furnell, Sarah Merrill, Reading, Berks, Widow. Aug 30. Slocombe, Reading.
 Gregory, Wm, Ilkeston, Derby, Stationer. Aug 25. Sugg, Ilkeston.
 O'Connell, Morgan, Hartlepool, Durham, Commercial Traveller. Sept 20. Forbes & Horwood, Warrford-ct.
 Pole, Chas Van Notten, Wyck Risington, Gloucester, Esq. Sept 11. Banken & Co, Gray's-inn.
 Veal, Wm Hy, Winchester, Southampton, Gent. Aug 31. Bailey, Winchester.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865.

Atherton, Wm, Yatton, Somerset, Yeoman. Sept 1. Hobbs, Bristol.
 Biggs, John, Coton, Northampton, Farmer. Sept 1. Britten, Northampton.
 Best, Wm Butler, Kidderminster, Worcester, Esq. Sept 1. Reece & Harris, Birm.
 Clough, John, York, Esq. Sept 20. R. E. & O. Smithson, York.
 Hardman, Jas, Leamington Priors, Warwick, Hotel Keeper. Sept 26. Darnton, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Newman, John, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Innkeeper. Sept 5. Gough, Wolverhampton.
 Pearson, Harriet, St James's-pl, St James's-st, Westminster, Spinster. Sept 14. James, Essex-ct, Strand.
 Quarrinton, Chas Robt, Luton, Kent, Yeoman. Aug 29. Acworth & Son, Rochester.
 Tibbets, Jeremiah, Leighton-rd, Kentish-town, Gent. Sept 15. Trail, Hare-ct, Temple.
 Wells, Geo Gale, Gurney-rd, Stratford, Gent. Sept 1. Horsley & Son, Tokenhouse-yd.

Assignments for Benefit of Creditors.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865.

Rimington, Alex, & Hy Durance Cartwright, Leadenhall-st, Merchants. July 6. Hughes & Co, Bucklebury.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, July 28, 1865.

Baker, Wm, Bromley, Middx, Builder. July 27. Comp. Reg July 28.
 Bell, Robt, Chas Edward Ashburner, & Thos Miller, Lpool, Merchants. June 26. Asst. Reg July 24.
 Bishop, Chas Thos, Leuton, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer. July 19. Conv. Reg July 25.
 Chaddo, Antonio John, & Robt Hy Pugh, Birm, Merchants and Factors. June 24. Comp. Reg July 28.
 Coates, Thos, Bradford, York, Beerseller. July 6. Asst. Reg July 25.
 Coles, Chas, Fareham, Southampton, Coach Builder. July 6. Asst. Reg July 26.
 Cotchin, John, Luton, Bedford, Straw Hat Manufacturer. June 29. Asst. Reg July 26.
 Davy, Jas, Birm, Victualler. July 18. Comp. Reg July 28.
 Grathwohl, Joseph, Coleman-st-buildings, Merchant. July 21. Asst. Reg July 27.
 Dickeson, Richd, Dover, Kent, Grocer. July 13. Comp. Reg July 27.
 Durman, John, Privett, Southampton, Yeoman. July 7. Asst. Reg July 28.
 Emery, John, Pinner, Middx, Grocer. June 29. Conv. Reg July 27.
 Field, Saml, Kingston-upon-Hull, Chemist. June 30. Asst. Reg July 27.
 Firth, Alice, Alnwick, Northumberland, Innkeeper. June 28. Asst. Reg July 25.
 Foulkes, Wm, Llanddeiniolen, Carnarvon, Draper. June 29. Asst. Reg July 26.
 George, Jas Robt, Circus-rd, St John's-wood, Foreman to a Boot-maker. June 28. Comp. Reg July 28.
 Gifford, Robt, Paddington-green, West, Sanitary Inspector. July 22. Comp. Reg July 26.
 Girling, Amos Orlando, Queen's-rd East, Chelsea, Clothier. July 12. Comp. Reg July 27.
 Hewitt, John Massey, Manch, Tailor. June 24. Conv. Reg July 27.
 Hunt, Robt, Stanhoe, Norfolk, Grocer. June 29. Conv. Reg July 27.
 Lambert, Joseph, Birm, Draper. June 27. Asst. Reg July 25.
 Lockwood, Alfred, & Fredk Thos Farrimond, Chester, Timber Merchants. July 14. Asst. Reg July 26.
 McCulloch, Hamilton Scott, Burton-st, Burton-crescent, School-master. July 26. Comp. Reg July 26.

Maunder, Thos, Notting-hill, Tailor. July 17. Comp. Reg July 27.
 Mavrocordato, Chas, Manch, Merchant. July 24. Comp. Reg July 25.
 Murchie, John, Carlisle, Cumberland, Joiner. July 1. Comp. Reg July 27.
 Nathan, Nathaniel Levy, Hoxton, Butcher. July 11. Comp. Reg July 27.
 Orley, John Jas, Landport, Hants, Licensed Victualler. June 29. Asst. Reg July 28.
 Parfitt, Edmd, Selwood, Somerset, Brewer. June 29. Asst. Reg July 27.
 Pearson, Wm, Sheffield, Spring Knife Manufacturer. July 6. Comp. Reg July 26.
 Perrin, Wm Hy, Marple, Chester, Grocer. June 28. Comp. Reg July 25.
 Pollock, Thos, & John Pollock, Leeds, York, Woolbrokers. June 27. Asst. Reg July 25.
 Pyle, Edwd, Southampton, Milliner. July 18. Asst. Reg July 26.
 Richardson, John, Armlay, Leeds, York, Cloth Manufacturer. July 15. Comp. Reg July 27.
 Richings, Wm Harris, Staines, Middx, Attorney's Clerk. July 21. Comp. Reg July 25.
 Russell, Joseph, Bolton, Lancaster, Ironmonger. July 21. Asst. Reg July 26.
 Sagar, Thos, Blackburn, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer. June 28. Asst. Reg July 25.
 Scourfield, Wm, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Draper. June 29. Asst. Reg July 27.
 Slater, Thos, Halifax, York, Ironmonger. July 1. Asst. Reg July 26.
 Stevens, Jas Edwd, Clapham-rd, Ladies' Outfitter. July 11. Asst. Reg July 27.
 Taylor, Jas, Fentonville-rd, Boot Maker. July 6. Comp. Reg July 25.
 Tyler, Saml, Bristol, Licensed Victualler. July 6. Conv. Reg July 27.
 Wallinger, Jas Nasmyth Arnold, Middleton-rd, Camden-rd, Solicitor. June 28. Asst. Reg July 26.
 Whiffing, Wm, Lpool, Provision Dealer. July 1. Comp. Reg July 28.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865.

Armitage, John, Saddleworth, York, & Chas Earnshaw Hoyle, Totties, York, Cotton Spinners. July 10. Asst. Reg Aug 1.
 Askey, Wm, Sheffield, York, Beerhouse Keeper. July 15. Comp. Reg Aug 1.
 Barnard, Benj Owen, High Easter, Essex, Farmer. July 12. Conv. Reg July 29.
 Beazley, John, Holloway, Middx, Poulterer. July 27. Comp. Reg July 29.
 Bourn, Chas, Dunstable, Bedford, Whiting Manufacturer. July 25. Comp. Reg July 31.
 Bryant, Benj, New-rd, St George's-in-the-East, Bookseller. July 26. Comp. Reg July 29.
 Claydon, John, York, Brush Maker. July 1. Asst. Reg July 29.
 Clayton, Jas Fletcher, Manch, Silk Manufacturer. July 16. Arr. Reg July 29.
 Coppard, Geo, & Thos Williams, Mitre-ct, Wood-st, Warehouseman. June 30. Conv. Reg July 28.
 Court, Chas, St Briavels, Gloucester, Tailor. July 5. Conv. Reg Aug 1.
 Crampton, John, Batley, York, Cabinet Maker. July 5. Asst. Reg Aug 1.
 Cuming, Hy, Lpool, Ship Store Dealer. July 26. Comp. Reg July 31.
 Ellissen, Adolf, & Gustav Ellissen, Cullum-st, Merchants. June 30. Arr. Reg July 29.
 Gibbs, Milson, Hulme, Lancaster, Oil Dealer. July 24. Comp. Reg July 31.
 Gillham, Eliza Sterling, Belvedere, Kent, Widow. July 3. Asst. Reg July 31.
 Grist, Jas, Midhurst, Sussex, Builder. July 19. Conv. Reg July 31.
 Hardy, Thos, Wolverhampton, Comm Agent. July 26. Comp. Reg July 29.
 Hutton, Wm, Hedges, Chesterfield, Derby, Printer. July 4. Comp. Reg July 29.
 Hennin, Thos, Lpool, Provision Dealer. July 4. Conv. Reg July 29.
 Hogg, John, Halifax, York, Architect. July 3. Conv. Reg July 29.
 Holcroft, Jas, Whitefield, Heaton Norris, Lancaster, Commercial Traveller. July 19. Comp. Reg July 31.
 Hollings, Jas, Leeds, Ironmonger. July 5. Comp. Reg July 29.
 Horton, Ann, Birm, Milliner. July 11. Conv. Reg July 31.
 Ings, Chas Hy, Brighton, Sussex, Chemist. July 8. Asst. Reg Aug 1.
 Jones, John, Buckley Grange, Salop, Ironmaster. July 15. Inspection. Reg July 28.
 Kettle, Wm, Witton, Chester, Builder. July 24. Asst. Reg July 29.
 Leach, Wm, Church-lane, Whitechapel, Clothier. July 24. Comp. Reg July 31.
 Lidderdale, Chas Sillem, Beaufoy-ter, Maida-vale, Gent. July 27. Asst. Reg July 28.
 Mackay, Archibald Frazer, & Dani Mackay, Lpool, Wool Brokers. July 25. Comp. Reg Aug 1.
 Mackean, John, Lpool, Steam Saw Mills Proprietor. July 28. Comp. Reg Aug 1.
 Nightingale, Jas, Macclesfield, Chester, Silk Manufacturer. July 24. Comp. Reg July 31.
 Orton, Hy Chas, Bingham, Nottingham, Wine Merchant. July 11. Asst. Reg July 28.
 Page, Jas, Wood-st, Spitalfields, Boot Manufacturer. July 25. Comp. Reg July 28.
 Phillips, Ambrose Wallace, South Shields, Durham, Chemist. July 10. Conv. Reg July 28.
 Price, Thos, Glasgow, Circus Proprietor. July 6. Arr. Reg July 31.
 Raymont, Richd, Redland, Bristol, Builder. July 19. Conv. Reg July 29.
 Reading, Hy, Harborne, Stafford, Ale and Porter Dealer. July 18. Asst. Reg July 27.
 Stone, Gains Augustine, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Undertaker. July 8. Comp. Reg July 31.
 Thompson, Wm, Bath, Somerset, Coach Trimmer. July 22. Asst. Reg Aug 1.

Vincent, John Walter, Bayswater, Middx, Auctioneer. July 21. Asst. Reg July 28.
 Waite, Daniel, Pulham, Norfolk, Farmer. July 4. Conv. Reg July 31.
 Wilson, John Allen, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Schoolmaster. July 24. Comp. Reg July 29.
 Wilde, Peter, Shrewsbury, Bookseller. June 30. Asst. Reg July 27.
 Winter, Gustave, Joseph Neall, & Chas Klein, Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row, Comm Agents. June 30. Comp. Reg July 28.
 Wright, Geo Parkinson, Pall-mall East, Photographer. July 28. Comp. Reg July 29.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, July 28, 1865.

To Surrender in London.

Adams, Chas Fredk, & Wm Gee, Middle-st, Cloth-fair, Printers. Pet July 21. Aug 16 at 11. Howell, Cheapside.
 Bateman Geo, Brixton-rd, Builder. Pet July 26. Aug 16 at 1. Dobie, Guildhall-chambers.
 Baylis, Chas, Hoxton, Tailor. Pet July 25. Aug 16 at 1. Webster, Tokenhouse-rd.
 Blackwell, John, Gurnard, Isle of Wight, Beer Retailer. Adj July 18. Aug 16 at 11. Aldridge.
 Blackwell, Fredk Chas Burnham, Peckham, Surrey, Commercial Traveller. Pet July 26. Aug 16 at 1. Silvester, Gt Dover-st.
 Blenkarn, Alf Bower, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 24. Aug 11 at 1. Gray, Doughty-st.
 Davies, Philip, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 25 (for pau). Aug 16 at 12. Gantley, Bow-st.
 Davis, Abraham, Commercial-st, Shoreditch, General Dealer. Pet July 25. Aug 16 at 12. Edwards, Bush-lane.
 Farlar, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj July 23. Aug 14 at 2. Aldridge.
 Ford, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj July 22. Aug 14 at 2. Aldridge.
 Glover, Wm Howard, Adelaide-rd, Haverstock-hill, Composer. Pet July 25. Aug 16 at 12. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl.
 Goodwin, Alfred Fredk, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 24 (for pau). Aug 14 at 1. Edwards, Cannon-st.
 Killick, Joshua Geo, Linstead, Kent, Grocer. Pet July 24. Aug 9 at 11. Doyle, Gray's-inn.
 Lane, Edwd Smallwood, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 24 (for pau). Aug 14 at 1. Edwards, Cannon-st.
 Llewellyn, Eliza Ann, Old Bond-st, Woollen Warehouseman. Pet July 18. Aug 11 at 1. Reed & Phelps, Gresham-st.
 Maynard, Edwd, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 24 (for pau). Aug 14 at 1. Edwards, Cannon-st.
 Meade, Felix, Stingo-lane, Marylebone-rd, Foreman to a Confectioner. Pet July 21. Aug 14 at 12. Holmes, Fenchurch-st.
 Mudge, Geo Byron, Lothian-rd, Camberwell New-rd, Journeyman Printer. Pet July 25. Aug 16 at 12. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Norris, Edwd Hy, Ipswich, Suffolk, Jeweller. Pet July 26. Aug 16 at 1. Dalton, Bucklersbury.
 Norris, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj July 22. Aug 14 at 2. Aldridge.
 Parker, Chas Abraham, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 25. Aug 16 at 12. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.
 Percy, Chas Percy, Islip-st, Kentish-town, Clerk. Pet July 24. Aug 14 at 1. Craven, Mark-lane.
 Price, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj July 22. Aug 14 at 2. Aldridge.
 Proctor, Wm Geo, Warwick-st, Pimlico, no business. Pet July 25. Aug 16 at 11. Parkes, Strand.
 Rieger, John, Shoreditch, Gold Beater. Pet July 24. Aug 14 at 12. Wetherfield, Moorgate-st.
 Roe, Richd, President-st East, Goswell-rd, out of business. Pet July 25. Aug 16 at 12. Waldron, Lamb's Conduit-st.
 Sheppard, Wm, Hoxton, Currier. Pet July 24. Aug 14 at 1. Swan, Doctor's-commons.
 Smith, Whitehead, Titchmarsh, Northampton, Farrier. Pet July 24. Aug 16 at 11. Ruscoe & Hincks, King-st, Finsbury.
 Statham, Wm Matthew, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 26 (for pau). Aug 16 at 1. Gantley, Bow-st.
 Tarbuck, Wm Edwd, Islington, Printer's Reader. Pet July 25. Aug 16 at 11. Davies, Moorgate-st.
 Thomas, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj July 22. Aug 14 at 2. Aldridge.
 Wakeford, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj July 18. Aug 16 at 11. Aldridge.
 Welch, Alex, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 25. Aug 16 at 1. Edwards, Canon-st.

To Surrender in the Country.

Barlow, Abraham, Chateaul, Stafford, Farmer. Pet July 26. Birm, Sept 20 at 12. Hodgson & Son, Birm.
 Bates, Geo, Huddersfield, York, Woollen Manufacturer. Pet July 18. Leeds, Aug 14 at 11. Rooke, Leeds.
 Baylis, Jas, Birdlip, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Saddler. Pet July 21. Cheltenham, Aug 9 at 11. Boddie, Cheltenham.
 Bone, Richd, Landport, Hunts, Carpenter. Pet July 22. Portsmouth, Aug 10 at 11. White, Portsea.
 Bradley, Chas, Handsworth, Stafford, Comm Agent. Pet July 20. Birm, Aug 14 at 12. Hodgson & Son, Birm.
 Bradley, Jonas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Pet July 19. Manch, Aug 18 at 11.
 Burgess, Hy, Portsea, Carver. Pet July 24. Portsea, Aug 10 at 11. White, Portsea.
 Carrick, Wm, Castlecarrack, Cumberland, Farmer. Pet July 25. Aug 10 at 10. Wannop, Carlisle.
 Clelland, Robt McKenzie, Carlisle, Baker. Pet July 26. Carlisle, Aug 14 at 11. Wannop, Carlisle.
 Clugston, John, Manch, Joiner. Pet July 24. Manch, Aug 10 at 9.30. Sutton & Elliott, Manch.
 Cowper, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj July 19. Manch, Aug 18 at 11.
 Dalton, Wm, Saddleworth, York, Comm Agent. Pet July 18. Huddersfield, Sept 28 at 10. Freeman, Huddersfield.

Dean, Thos, Salford, Engraver. Pet July 26. Salford, Aug 26 at 9.30. Knight, Manch.
 Dockerty, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj July 19. Lpool, Aug 8 at 2.
 Dodman, Wm, Whittlesey, Cambridge, Auctioneer. Pet July 25. Peterborough, Aug 12 at 11. Wilders, Whittlesey.
 Dover, John, Carlisle, Innkeeper. Pet July 24. Carlisle, Aug 14 at 11. McAlpine, Carlisle.
 Dutton, John, Llanelly, Carmarthen, Publican. Pet July 24. Llanelly, Aug 10 at 12. Sneed, Llanelly.
 Eaglesfield, Jasper, Aston, nr Birm, out of business. Pet July 25. Birm, Aug 28 at 10. East, Birm.
 Emery, Richd, Landport, Hunts, General Dealer. Pet July 24. Portsmouth, Aug 10 at 11. White, Portsea.
 Fell, Thos, Huggate, York, Joiner. Pet July 26. Leeds, Aug 9 at 12. Hodgson, Driffield.
 Gibbons, Thos, Bramcote, Nottingham, Florist. Pet July 24. Nottingham, Aug 16 at 11. Heath, Nottingham.
 Hampton, Geo, Braishfield, Southampton, Baker. Pet July 25. Romsey, Aug 10 at 11. Mackey, Southampton.
 Harrison, Thos, Norwich, Rag Merchant. Pet July 21. Norwich, Aug 10 at 11. Sadd, Norwich.
 Hartley, John, Stanwix, Cumberland, Innkeeper. Pet July 22. Carlisle, Aug 14 at 11. Wannop, Carlisle.
 Hemmings, John, Stamford, Lincoln, Bootmaker's Assistant. Pet July 24. Stamford, Aug 14 at 12. Laxton, Stamford.
 Hodgson, Joseph, Lpool, Flour and Provision Dealer. Pet July 25. Lpool, Aug 10 at 3. Cobb, Lpool.
 Holliday, David, Prisoner for Debt, Hull. Adj June 14. Leeds, Aug 9 at 12.
 Horsepool, Wm, Sneyton, Nottingham, Licensed Victualler. Pet July 24. Nottingham, Aug 16 at 11. Ashwell, Nottingham.
 Howarth, Peter, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj July 18. Salford, Aug 26 at 9.30.
 Jones, Chas, Hodgson, Lpool, Shipbroker. Adj July 17. Lpool, Aug 8 at 11.
 Kidson, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Fisherton Anger, Wilts. Adj July 22. Salisbury, Aug 7 at 11.
 Lonsdale, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj July 19. Haslingdon, Aug 8 at 11.
 Lusty, Henry, & Thos Lusty, Uley, Gloucester, Timber Merchants. Pet July 26. Bristol, Aug 9 at 11. Press & Inskip, Bristol.
 Martin, Stamper, Prisoner for Debt, Lpool. Adj July 17. Lpool, Aug 7 at 12.
 Morgan, John, St Mary, Southampton, Innkeeper. Pet July 25. Southampton, Aug 17 at 12. Mackey, Southampton.
 Nuttall, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj July 19. Manch, Aug 15 at 11.
 Palmer, Richd, Dalton, York, out of business. Pet July 15. Huddersfield, Sept 28 at 10. Moseley, Huddersfield.
 Payne, Richd, Gt Kyre, Worcester, Farming Bailiff. Pet July 22. Tenbury, Aug 5 at 10. Preston, Tenbury.
 Payton, Jas, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Tailor. Pet July 24. Cheltenham, Aug 9 at 11. Wheeler, Cheltenham.
 Pearce, Geo, Kingston-upon-Hull, Bookseller. Pet July 18. Leeds, Aug 9 at 12. Summers, Hull.
 Pellitt, Lawson, Kingston-upon-Hull, Comm Agent. Pet July 21. Leeds, Aug 9 at 12. Gale & Meddens, Hull.
 Pierce, Ann, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj July 19. Lpool, Aug 8 at 3. Ely, Lpool.
 Poxon, Francis, Norton Canes, Stafford, Miner. Pet July 24. Lichfield, Aug 4 at 10. Wilson, Lichfield.
 Rushforth, John, Huddersfield, York, Builder. Pet July 24. Leeds, Aug 7 at 11. Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
 Schofield, Wm, Lpool, Builder. Pet July 24. Lpool, Aug 8 at 11. Colvin & Priest, Lpool.
 Shaw, Hy, Atherstone, Warwick, Boot and Shoe Maker. Pet July 25. Birm, Sept 8 at 12. Smallbone, Coventry.
 Shaw, Min, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj July 29. Manch, Aug 15 at 11.
 Shobridge, Wm, Panlague, Monmouth, Railway Station Master. Pet July 24. Pontypool, Aug 14 at 11. Greenway & Bytheway, Pontypool.
 Southam, Thos Wm, Manch, out of business. Pet July 26. Manch, Aug 10 at 9.30. Gardner, Manch.
 Sparrow, Stephen, Leeds, Cloth Merchant. Pet July 21. Leeds, Aug 14 at 11. Clarke, Leeds.
 Tucker, John, Bridlington Quay, York, General Dealer. Pet July 26. Leeds, Aug 9 at 12. Hodgson, Driffield.
 Turley, Enoch, Masbrough, York, Plate Roller. Pet July 24. Rotherham, Aug 10 at 11. Hirst, Rotherham.
 Welsh, Jas, Abergavenny, Monmouth, Clothier. Pet July 25. Abergavenny, Aug 1- at 11. Sayce, Abergavenny.
 Westwood, John, Coseley, Sedgley, Stafford, Sawyer. Pet July 22. Dudley, Aug 10 at 11. Stokes, Dudley.
 Williamson, Lewin, Luton, Bedford, Blocker. Pet July 22. Luton, Aug 9 at 10. Scargill, Luton.
 Wilson, Richd John, Bath, Comm Agent. Pet July 26. Bristol, Aug 9 at 11. Press & Inskip, Bristol.
 Wood, Peter Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Pet July 19 (for pau). Manch, Aug 10 at 9.30. Law, Manch.
 Woodhouse, Hy, Stanhope-st, Lpool, Grocer. Pet July 22. Lpool, Aug 9 at 3. Ward, Lpool.
 Wortley, Wm, Repps-with-Bastwick, Norfolk, no occupation. Pet July 27. Gt Yarmouth, Aug 5 at 12. Cufande & Wiltshire, Gt Yarmouth.
 Woods, John, Market-pl, Prescott, Lancaster, Publican. Pet July 25. Lpool, Aug 8 at 11. Smith, Lpool.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865.

To Surrender in London.

Bandfield, Jas, Bensham-grove, Thornton-leath, Surrey, Builder. Pet July 27. Aug 17 at 12. Hogan, Martin's-lane, Canon-st.
 Baker, Jas Wood, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 29. Aug 17 at 1. Munday, Essex-st, Strand.
 Chambers, Frederic, Woodchurch, Kent, Builder. Pet July 29. Aug 17 at 1. Dangerfield & Fraser, Craven-st, Strand.

Clipson, John Yeomans, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 28 (for pau). Aug 17 at 12. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
 Cronk, Gee, Grosvenor-rd, St John's-wood, Baker. Pet July 28. Aug 17 at 1. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
 Darling, Hy. Frederick-st, Manufacturer of Coal. Pet July 27. Aug 17 at 11. George & Armstrong, Size-lane.
 Day, Wm Hy. Crystal Palace-rd, Dulwich, Joiner. Pet July 28. Aug 17 at 12. Wells, Moorgate-st.
 Dean, Robt Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 28 (for pau). Aug 17 at 1. Wyatt, Gt Carter-lane.
 Faulds, John, Mary's-ter, Blue Anchor rd, Bermondsey, out of business. Pet July 27. Aug 17 at 11. Silvester, Gt Dover-st, Newington.
 Ham, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 28 (for pau). Aug 17 at 12. Steadman, Coleman-st.
 Hill, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 28 (for pau). Aug 17 at 12. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
 Hughes, John, Park-st, Grosvenor-sq, Laceman. Pet July 25. Aug 14 at 11. Reed & Phelps, Gresham-st.
 Innes, John, Longfellow-rd, Mile End-rd, Custom House Officer. Pet July 28. Aug 11 at 1. Bramwell, Basinghall-st.
 Jung, Peter, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 26 (for pau). Aug 17 at 12. Munday, Essex-st.
 Lock, Edwd, New Malden, Surrey, Butcher. Pet July 27. Aug 17 at 11. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
 Pettit, Alfred, Percival-st, Goswell-rd, Cowkeeper. Pet July 28. Aug 17 at 12. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.
 Rogers, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 28 (for pau). Aug 17 at 1. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
 Rowing, Esau, Norwich, Engineer. Pet July 14. Aug 16 at 1. Sole & Co, Aldermanbury, agents for Miller & Co, Norwich.
 Stapleton, Thos, Luens-st, Commercial-rd East, Builder. Pet July 22. Aug 17 at 11. Waghorn, Gt Tower-st.
 Storey, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 28 (for pau). Aug 17 at 12. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
 Swift, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet July 26. Aug 17 at 11. Ody, Trinity-st, Southwark.
 Wingrove, Edwin, Upper Queen-st, Essex-rd, Islington, Milkman. Pet July 29. Aug 17 at 1. Pearce, Giltspur-st.
 To Surrender in the Country.
 Alpine, Geo Wm, Wakefield, York, Police Clerk. Pet July 27. Wakefield, Aug 15 at 11. Fernandes & Gill, Wakefield.
 Arnold Geo, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Baker. Pet July 25. Newport, Aug 12 at 11.30. Joyce, Newport.
 Boyland, Jas, Alton, Hants, Hair Dresser. Pet July 27. Alton, Aug 15 at 1. White, Dane's-inn, Strand.
 Brooks, Joseph, Hunslett, nr Leeds, Paper Merchant. Pet July 25. Leeds, Aug 14 at 11. Granger, Leeds.
 Chard, Fredk, Emborough, Farmer. Pet July 15. Wells, Aug 7 at 12. Clifton, Bristol.
 Cooper, Benj, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, Grocer. Pet July 25. Stockton-on-Tees, Aug 8 at 3. Thompson, Stockton.

Dawson, Wm, Gt Wilbraham, Cambridge, Poulterer. Pet July 27. Cambridge, Aug 17 at 12.30. Whitehead & French, Cambridge.
 De Boer, Eduard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Commercial Clerk. Pet July 29. Newcastle, Aug 12 at 10. Stewart, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Ellis, Wm, jun, South Shields, Durham, Grocer. Pet July 19. South Shields, Aug 12 at 10. Duncan, South Shields.
 Evans, Thos, Llandaff, Glamorgan, Publican. Pet July 29. Cardiff, Aug 18 at 11. Raby, Cardiff.
 Glover, Edwin Edwd, Birm, Assistant to a Greengrocer. Pet July 29. Birm, Aug 28 at 10. Francis, Birm.
 Hardmet, Joseph, Kingston-upon-Hull, Comm Agent. Pet July 23. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug 12 at 11. Chester, Hull.
 Haworth, Richd Hy, Lancaster, Grocer. Pet July 26. Lancaster, Aug 25 at 12. Johnson & Tilly, Lancaster.
 Heydon, John Wm Madcock, Plymouth, Devon, Printer. Pet July 31. Exeter, Aug 14 at 12.30. Gidley, Plymouth.
 Illingworth, Booth, Bradford, York, Waste Dealer. Pet July 27. Leeds, Aug 14 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.
 Johnson, Thos, Manch, Timber Dealer. Pet July 27. Manch, Aug 14. Eltoft, Manch.
 Kelly, Conrad, Manch, Beerseller. Pet July 27. Manch, Aug 21 at 9.30. Gardner, Manch.
 Knox, Andrew, Lpool, Metal Broker. Pet July 28. Lpool, Aug 11 at 12. Anderson & Collins, Lpool.
 Lotings, Calmer Moses, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Merchant. Pet July 28. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug 11 at 12. Joel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 McIntosh, Andrew Brander, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, Poulterer. Pet July 22. Sunderland, Aug 15 at 3. Bell, Sunderland.
 Milliner, Mary Ann, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj July 19. Maidstone, Aug 12 at 11.
 Moore, John, Ossett, York, Draper. Pet July 26. Dewsbury, Aug 11 at 12. Stringer, Ossett.
 Morgan, John, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Butcher. Pet July 28. Cardiff, Aug 18 at 11. Raby, Cardiff.
 Morton Hy, Stoney Middleton, Derby, Tailor. Pet July 21. Leeds, Aug 18 at 12. Parker & Son, Sheffield.
 Mounsey, Edwd, & Saml Mounsey, Guiseley, York, Stone Mason. Pet July 26. Otley, Aug 31 at 11. Hartley, Otley.
 Naisbitt, Chas, jun., Gilesgate-moor, Durham, Grocer. Pet July 27. Durham, Aug 11 at 2. Marshall, Durham.
 Oldham, Joseph, Dukinfield, Chester, Hatter. Pet July 27. Ashton-under-Lyne, Aug 17 at 12. Drinkwater, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Taylor, Jas Addison, Luton, Bedford, Poulterer. Pet July 28. Luton, Aug 14 at 4. Simpson, St Alban's.
 Waites, Jas Pinder, Cheetham, Manch, Commercial Traveller. Pet July 27. Manch, Aug 14 at 11. Boote & Rylands, Manch.
 Wilkins, Jas, & Wm Fredk Wilkins, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Boot Maker. Pet July 25. Newport, Aug 12 at 11. Joyce, Newport.
 Woodroffe, Joseph, Atherstone, Warwick, Fellmonger. Pet July 29. Birm, Aug 16 at 12. Baxter, Atherstone, and James & Co, Birm.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

LAW CLASSES.

For the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of Legal Knowledge amongst the Articled and other Clerks of Solicitors, and guiding them in their studies, Law Classes, in addition to the Lectures annually delivered, will be instituted by and under the controul of the Incorporated Law Society, and will commence on the 1st of November next.

The Classes will be held during the months of November, December, January, February, and March, subject to a short interval during the Christmas vacation, on the following subjects:—

The Law of Real Property. Reader, Alfred Bailey, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Common Law. Reader, William Markby, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Equity. Reader, Montague Cookson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Each Reader will hold two Classes during the above period, one on the elementary, and the other on the more advanced portion of his particular subject.

The Reader in Real Property will, with the Elementary Class, go through a course of Real Property Law, taking the work of Mr. Joshua Williams as a text-book; and, with the Advanced Class, will examine, comment on, and illustrate the principal forms in Messrs. Davidson and Stapylton's Concise Precedents in Conveyancing, 6th edition, 1865.

The Reader in Equity will take Mr. Josiah Smith's Manual as a text-book of principles with both his Classes, and illustrate it by reference to White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, and the later reported decisions.

For the Procedure of the Court, he will use, with his Elementary Class, Hunter's Suit in Equity. With his Advanced Class, he will refer to the larger treatises on the subject, and the Chancery Acts and Orders collected in the 3rd edition of the work of Mr. Osborne Morgan.

The Reader on Common Law will discuss the following subjects:—With the Elementary Class, (1) The Law of Civil Procedure, (2) The Law of Contracts. With the Advanced Class, Mercantile Law, including the Law of Bankruptcy.

The discussions will be founded on Smith's Action at Law, Smith's Law of Contracts, and Smith's Mercantile Law respectively.

The Readers will call attention, as opportunity may serve, to the bearings of their several subjects upon Constitutional Law and Legal History.

The fee payable by each articled or other clerk of any member of the Society, for the privilege of attending all or any number of Classes, will be £3 per annum, and by every other person attending such Classes, £1 per annum; but no person will be at liberty to attend an Elementary and Advanced Class on the same subject simultaneously.

Three Classes, one upon each of the subjects above mentioned, will be held, as nearly as possible, in every eight days. No Classes will be held on Saturdays. The Elementary Class will commence at 4.30 and close at 5.30 p.m., and the Advanced Class will commence at 5.30 and close at 6.30 p.m.

Applications for tickets may be made at the Office of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, on and after the 20th October next.

Rooms will be appropriated for the Classes at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY

OF

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNCIL.—ELECTED 1865.

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THIS SOCIETY, composed of Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, was established in 1827, and was incorporated by Charter in 1831. In 1833 it instituted courses of Lectures for Articled Clerks and Students. In 1836 the Judges issued regulations, under which the Council, jointly with the Masters of the Courts, act as Examiners of Candidates for admission on the Roll. In 1843 it was appointed Registrar of Attorneys, under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, and in 1845 obtained a second Charter containing extended powers.

Additional powers and duties are conferred on this Society by the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127:—All persons are examined before entering into, and also during, their Articles of Clerkship. Articles of Clerkship, and Commissions to Administer Oaths and take Acknowledgments of Deeds, are to be entered with the Registrar. Copies of the Rolls of Attorneys and Solicitors in the several Courts are to be transmitted periodically to the Registrar, and Rules for striking Attorneys off the Rolls are to be entered with him. The Registrar's Annual Certificates are to be stamped, instead of separate stamped Certificates being issued, and provision is made for enabling the Registrar to form and keep open for inspection a complete Register of all authorities to Administer Oaths and take Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c.

The Council of the Society hold weekly meetings for considering all matters connected with the interests of their branch of the Legal Profession; and numerous Committees are appointed, and hold frequent meetings with the same object.

1. The Council cause to be printed and distributed amongst the Members all the new Rules and Orders of Court, and other important Professional information.

2. On their opinion being required as to any doubtful or disputed Professional usage, they consider the matter, and register their decisions in a book kept for that purpose.

3. They examine all Bills brought into Parliament which relate to the Law, and state in the proper quarter such objections as occur to them; and suggest such alterations as appear necessary.

4. Lists of persons applying to be admitted and re-admitted Attorneys and Solicitors, or to take out or renew their Certificates are printed and distributed in the various Law Offices, and transmitted to the Provincial Law Societies, in order that improper persons may be opposed. Where there is sufficient ground for opposition, the Council undertake it on behalf of the Society, and they apply to the Courts to have persons struck off the Rolls who misconduct themselves as Attorneys.

The Society now consists of 2,035 Solicitors in London and in the country. The Admission Fee is £5 for Town Members, and £2 for Country Members; and the Annual Subscription for Town Members is £2, and for Country Members £1. All Solicitors are eligible as Members on being proposed by two Members, and approved by the Council.

The Institution comprises the following departments:—

I.—THE HALL, open daily from Nine o'clock in the morning till Ten at night, is furnished with the votes and proceedings of Parliament, the London Gazettes, Morning and Evening Newspapers, Reviews, and other publications. Here also Members are enabled to meet one another by appointment, and for all purposes of business; and Waiting and Conference Rooms are provided for the use of Members.

II.—THE LIBRARY is open daily from Nine o'clock in the morning until Nine at night, except from 1st September to 24th October, when it is closed at Six o'clock, and on Saturdays, when it is closed at Four. It comprises upwards of 18,000 volumes, and is divided into two parts—the North and South Wings are for the exclusive use of Members, and contain Parliamentary Works, Public Records, County History, Topography, Genealogy, Heraldry, Works on American, Colonial, and Foreign Law, and Classical and General Literature. The Middle or Law Library comprises Statutes, Reports, Digests, Treatises, and other Works relating to the Law, and is open to Students as well as Members. In case any scarce book in the Library should be wanted by a Member in any of the Courts, it will be produced under the authority of the Council.

The Articled Clerks of Members are admitted to the Law Library on payment of an Annual Subscription of £1.

III.—LECTURES on the different branches of the Law are delivered in the Hall on each Monday and Friday from November to March inclusive. The Members are entitled to attend gratis, and their Clerks are admitted on payment of £1 for each set of Lectures, or £2 for the whole. The Clerks of gentlemen not Members pay £1 10s. for each set, or £3 for the whole; and other Students, not falling within either of those classes, are admitted on paying £2 for each set, or £4 for the whole.

IV.—LAW CLASSES have also been instituted for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of Legal Knowledge amongst the Articled and other Clerks of Solicitors. The classes will be held from November to March inclusive, and the fee payable by each Articled or other Clerk of a Member of the Society will be £3, and by other Students, £4.

V.—THE REGISTRY OFFICE, for the use of Members and their Clerks, is open daily from Nine in the morning until Six in the evening, except on Saturdays, when it is closed at Two. Here are kept the General and Daily Cause Papers of all the Courts, the Sittings Papers, Peremptory Papers, Special Papers, and Papers of New Trials in the Courts of Law, and Papers of Appeals in the House of Lords and Privy Council.

In this Office is kept the Annual Roll of Attorneys and Solicitors, wherein searches are made to ascertain that Annual Stamped Certificates have been duly taken out.

Books are also kept for entering particulars of property to be sold or purchased; of money to be lent, or wanted to be borrowed on mortgage or otherwise; of applications for partners, and for articled, managing, and other clerks.

VI.—ROOMS FOR MEETINGS OF ARBITRATORS, and other Professional Meetings.

VII.—FIRE-PROOF ROOMS AND CLOSETS are provided for the deposit of Deeds, &c.; and rooms are let either for temporary or permanent purposes, each renter having a private key of his own room or closet, to which no other person has access. Boxes are provided for Members, in which they may deposit papers.

VIII.—THE CLUB consists of Members of the Society who pay an entrance fee of £5 5s., and an annual subscription of £5 5s. for Town Members, and £3 3s. for Country Members.

E. W. WILLIAMSON, *Secretary.*

Law Society's Hall, Chancery-lane, 5th July, 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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By order of the Board, JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.
Dock-office, Liverpool, July 20, 1865.

In the Press.

THE LAW OF FIRE INSURANCE. By C. J.

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London: 59, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

Will be published on Saturday, the 2nd September, 1865,

THE GAS and WATER ECONOMIST, and RECORD of PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. Edited by TOM ABER- CROMBIE HEDLEY, Civil and Consulting Engineer. A fortnightly Journal devoted to the immediate interests of Gas and Water Consumers, Corporations, and Local Boards.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at his offices, 23, Poultry, London, E.C.

COUNCIL of LAW REPORTING.—At a Meet-

ing of the Council, held on the 1st of August inst., Sir Fitzroy Kelly in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that the series of Reports in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and the Appellate Courts proposed to be established under the superintendence of the Council, be commenced as from the 1st day of Michaelmas Term next, and that the necessary arrangements be forthwith made for that purpose.

The approval of the scheme by the Lord Chancellor, and others of Her Majesty's Judges, was communicated to the Council.

A Sub-Committee was authorised to receive proposals for the appointment of Editors and Reporters, subject to the approval of the Council at a future Meeting.

Persons intending to subscribe to the Reports are requested to communicate with the Secretary, James T. Hopwood, Esq., 3, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

By order,
Lincoln's-inn, August 3rd, 1865.

FITZROY KELLY, Chairman.